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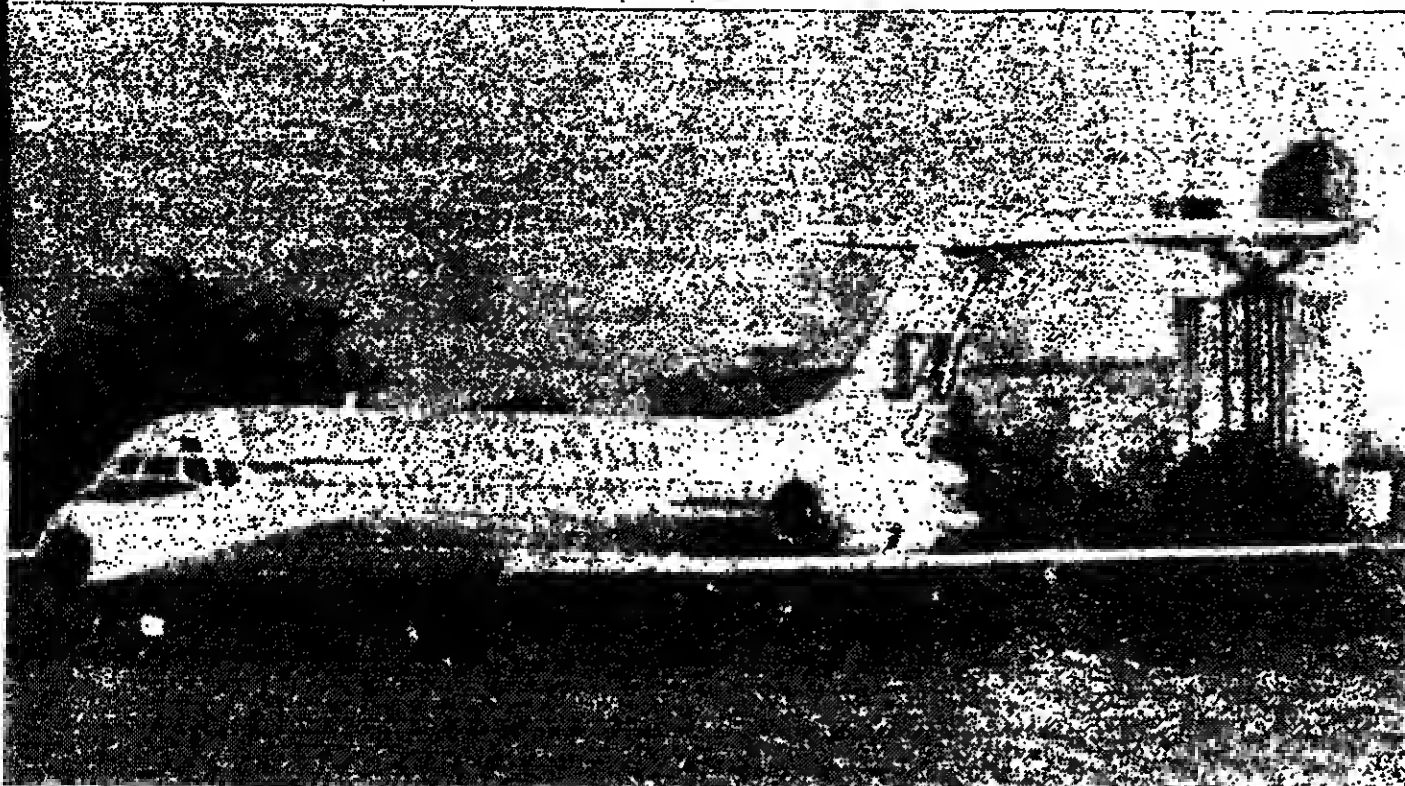
27,891

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16-17, 1972

Established 1887

AT'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
cloudy. Temp. 63-65 (57-59). Tomorrow:
Yesterday's temp. 61-63 (55-61). Low:
Partly cloudy. Temp. 63-65 (57-59).
Similar. Yesterday's temp. 59-61 (53-57).
NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 70-80.
Yesterday's temp. 70-80 (24-24).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2.

Austria	..... 8 S	Lebanon	..... 12 L.F.
Belgium	..... 2.25 D.K.	Libya	..... 1.20 O.
Denmark	..... 1.20 F.F.	Madagascar	..... 1.20 O.
Eire (inc. tax)	..... 1 P.	Netherlands	..... 1.20 O.
France	..... 1.20 F.F.	Norway	..... 2.25 N.F.
Germany	..... 1 D.M.	Portugal	..... 8 E.C.
Greece	..... 10 O.	Romania	..... 1.20 O.
Great Britain	..... 1 P.	Sweden	..... 1.20 O.
India	..... 30 O.	Switzerland	..... 1.20 S.F.
Iran	..... 1.20 L.	Turkey	..... 1.20 O.
Italy	..... 1.20 L.	U.S. Military	..... 8.25
Israel	..... 1.20 L.	Yugoslavia	..... 8 D.



SAS DC-9 held by three Croats who kept passengers as hostages, sits at airport in Malmö, Sweden. The hijackers threatened to blow up the plane, with the passengers aboard, if their demands were not fulfilled.

7 Prisoners to Be Freed as Ransom

Croatian Nationalists Hijack Swedish Plane

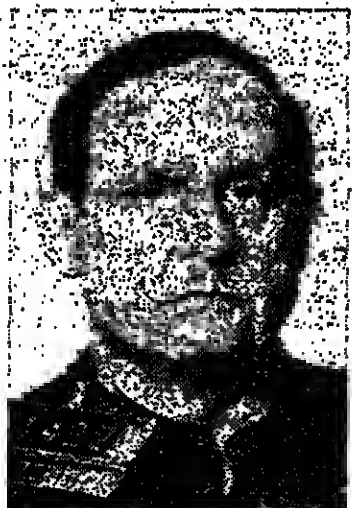
ALMA, Sweden, Sept. 15 (AP)—Three Croatian nationalists armed with pistols hijacked a Scandinavian Air-System DC-9 and threatened to blow it up unless seven Croats, including two men accused of murdering the Yugoslav ambassador to Stockholm, were released from Swedish prisons.

The Swedish government agreed to the demand and by 2 a.m. today, the seven Croat prisoners arrived at Bulltofta airport in two Swedish Air Force C-130s and a specially converted DC-3.

The hijackers were questioned by Justice Minister Lennart Geijer on their willingness to be swapped with the passengers and crew held on the hijacked plane. At 2:45 a.m., there still was no action of what destination the hijackers intended to fly to with the released prisoners.

The hijackers took over the plane with 78 other passengers and crew members during a flight from Gothenburg to Stockholm. Four passengers, including a man suffering from cancer, were allowed to leave the aircraft at Malmö.

The hijacking drama comes just days after Arab guerrillas held 100 Israeli Olympic athletes as hostages at the Olympic village in Munich. The climactic riot shot out at Munich's Olympic village on Sept. 11, the day after the attack, brought a world outcry and a stern international message to deal with acts of political violence.



Bernard L. Barker, a police officer.

U.S. Agriculture Aide Admits He Told Firms of Grain Deal

By Nick Kotz

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Agriculture Department admitted today that a day ahead of the public announcement of a significant subsidy policy change, it called grain exporters selling wheat to Russia.

The department's statement followed the admission by an Agriculture Department official yesterday that exporters received such advance information and testimony by another official that they could have used it to make a profit at taxpayers' expense.

Charles Pence, director of the grain division of the department's export marketing service, said that he had telephoned grain

control tower, handling the negotiations. Officials said that during the flight from Gothenburg to Malmö the hijackers showed the crew explosives they were carrying.

The hijackers apparently were members of the right-wing Croatian separatist organization Ustashi, which has been active since the mid-1930s and has always opposed a federal Yugoslavia, as exists now. During World War II,

Ustashi leaders sided with the Nazi invaders. There are an estimated 60,000 Yugoslavs working in Sweden. Of them, 10,000 to 15,000 are believed to come from Croatia.

Seventeen months ago, two of the Ustashi, Andelko Brajkovic and Mirko Rancevic, burst into the Yugoslav Embassy in Stockholm and fatally wounded the ambassador, Vladimir Rulovic, a personal friend of President Tito.

They were captured and convicted. Recently the two broke out of a prison along with several other prisoners, but were quickly recaptured.

In addition to the murder of the ambassador, the Ustashi are believed to have been involved in a number of kidnappings in Sweden.

The Ustashi also claimed the sabotaging of a Yugoslav airliner over Czechoslovakia in 1946.

The eight-count indictment was returned in U.S. District Court in Washington.

The seven defendants include the five men who were arrested at the Watergate Hotel on the morning of the break-in, G. Gordon Liddy, former counsel to the Finance Committee for the Com-

mittee to Re-Elect the President, and E. Howard Hunt, a former White House consultant who was described in the indictment as a friend and associate of Mr. Liddy.

The five others named in the indictment, those arrested at the Watergate, are Bernard L. Barker, a Miami real-estate operator; James W. McCord Jr., a former CIA employee who was a security consultant for the Nixon re-election committee at the time of his arrest; Eugenio R. Martinez, a notary public who was an employee of the Barker firm; Frank A. Sturges, described as an associate of Mr. Barker and a self-described soldier of fortune; and Virgilio R. Gonzalez, a Miami locksmith also described as an associate of Mr. Barker.

SAIGON, Sept. 15 (AP)—South Vietnamese Marines recaptured the Citadel in the heart of Quang Tri City today. American and South Vietnamese officers said, in the most significant victory for the Saigon government since the North Vietnamese launched their offensive six months ago.

American officers in Da Nang said that the marines overran the North Vietnamese command post in the 19th-century Citadel late this afternoon and that the Communist defenders fled toward the Han River, which marks the western boundary of the city.

The marines have 100 percent of the Citadel grounds, "and they pretty much own 90 percent of the terrain of the town."

In Saigon a spokesman for the South Vietnamese Army said that by 5 p.m. the marines were in "complete control" of the Citadel.

The government spokesman said that the North Vietnamese had withdrawn to the west of the Citadel along the river and, as nightfall approached, fighting was continuing near the ruins of the province headquarters.

A well-informed American official in Saigon, mindful of unsubstantiated claims by the South Vietnamese government in late July that the Citadel had been retaken—suggested that there might be a few North Vietnamese hiding out in pockets of the 50-acre fortress. But he said that he believed enemy resistance was "pretty much over."

Allied military officers said that between two and three battalions of about 500 men each had made their way into the Citadel along with some tanks. The first small group of marines was said to have entered the Citadel through bomb holes in the east wall on Monday.

The North Vietnamese captured Quang Tri City on May 1 in a stunning rout of the South Vietnamese Army's 3d Division. Within a few days, the North Vietnamese had extended their control across the entire northernmost province. Most of the 300,000 residents of the province fled south and are now living in refugee camps in Da Nang.

The province and its capital city were the biggest prize taken by the North Vietnamese in the countryside offensive that they set in motion on March 30. The loss of the territory was a major embarrassment to President Nguyen Van Thieu. It was regarded as a critical liability at a time when an in-place cease-fire was being discussed with increased frequency.

Saigon forces mounted their first serious counteroffensive to regain the lost territory in Quang Tri and in northern Binh Dinh Province in late June. By the end of July, after government troops managed to plant the South Vietnamese flag on a wall of the Citadel, but were then driven back, battered paratrooper and ranger units were replaced by the marines.

Mr. Thieu had pledged in June (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Saigon Unit Reoccupies Quang Tri Citadel Stormed, Fighting Heavy

By Joseph B. Treaster

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Henry M. Kissinger leaving Elysée Palace Friday.

Then He Briefs Pompidou Kissinger, Red Negotiators Hold Discussions in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 15 (AP)—Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, held a 90-minute talk with French President Georges Pompidou today after a morning meeting with Le Duc Tho and Xuan Thuy, North Vietnam's top peace negotiators.

Emerging from the Elysée Palace after his talk with Mr. Pompidou, Mr. Kissinger would only confirm that he had held talks with Mr. Tho earlier in the day.

"We had a very good talk with the president," Mr. Kissinger said as he entered a black limousine with U.S. Ambassador Arthur S. Watson. Mr. Kissinger was believed to have briefed Mr. Pompidou on his recent talks in Moscow, his discussions with the Communist negotiators, U.S. views of European security matters and the European summit meeting.

U.S. Seen Blocking New Term For Schweitzer, IMF Chief

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The United States has in effect vetoed the appointment of Pierre Paul Schweitzer as managing director of the International Monetary Fund for a third five-year term beginning September, 1973. It was learned here tonight.

Mr. Schweitzer, as a result, may announce his resignation shortly after the annual meeting of the IMF scheduled to begin here on Sept. 25.

The U.S. disaffection with Mr. Schweitzer was conveyed directly by Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, who told Mr. Schweitzer that the United States would not back his re-election. U.S. influence in the IMF is strong enough to make its support necessary.

Mr. Schweitzer, a Frenchman and an economist, has been chief operating officer of the IMF since 1963. He earned the displeasure of former Treasury Secretary John B. Connally last fall by openly calling for a devaluation of the dollar as the U.S. contribution to the realignment of exchange rates subsequently agreed to under the Smithsonian agreement in December, 1971.

U.S. officials said at the time that Mr. Schweitzer's stand had put a crimp in their bargaining position. He has also lately been in the forefront in urging more speed in moderating the international monetary system. Treasury officials have felt that Mr. Schweitzer, as an international civil servant, was "needing" the United States beyond the scope of his real authority.

Traditionally, the managing director of the IMF has been a European, while the president of the World Bank—the other international financial institution set up at Bretton Woods in 1944—has been an American.

Thus, the leading candidates to be Mr. Schweitzer's successor are two Europeans: Jelle Zijlstra, president of De Nederlandsche Bank, and an IMF governor, and Rinaldo Ossola of the Bank of Italy. Well-informed sources suggested that Mr. Zijlstra has the edge at the moment.

At the same time, it was learned that Jeremy Morse, executive director of the Bank of England, has the inside track for the key

Pompidou Calls EEC To Summit Invitation Letters Go to 9 Nations

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Sept. 15 (AP)—President Georges Pompidou today sent letters to heads of the nine other countries of the European Community inviting them to the EEC summit meeting next month that he had for months threatened to call off.

Mr. Pompidou said the summit would usher in a new phase for the enlarged community. It will be the first summit meeting ever held by the enlarged EEC, which consists of the six original members plus Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark, which are to enter Jan. 1.

There is, however, some question whether the Norwegians would attend if Norway votes against joining the EEC in the national referendum Sept. 24. The polls show public sentiment running against the Common Market. The Danes vote a week later, with better chances of public approval.

Mr. Pompidou said that the summit would "without doubt permit us to contribute to the solution of the Western world's current economic and monetary problems, notably thanks to the practical and basic decisions establishing our intracommunity relations."

This paragraph was an apparent reference to the community's decisions to maintain fixed parities among currencies with narrow fluctuation margins between their own monies. This is to be supported by funds from the embryonic European central bank established in principle during the Rome meeting of EEC finance ministers earlier this week. Any "floating" of currencies is strongly discouraged.

The Pompidou letter can hardly be described as far-reaching or ambitious, and it is clear that the nations of Western Europe have decided to go ahead with the Oct. 19 summit because to call it off would have created a psychological shock at the moment the new Europe is supposed to begin functioning.

"For my part," wrote Mr. Pompidou, "I hope fervently that the summit will lead to the awareness by the members of the community of their solidarity and the necessity to affirm the role of Europe in the world."

Mr. Pompidou first proposed the October summit almost 13 months ago. Later, as the Europeans got involved in various arguments over institutions, relations with the United States and how to proceed with economic and monetary union and world monetary reform, Mr. Pompidou threatened to call it off. These problems still have not been resolved, as was evidenced during the latest Rome meeting.

The summit has three main goals: Move forward with the European economic and monetary union which, it is hoped, will lead to a common currency by 1980; define once and for all the institutional development of the community, and establish its relations with other nations, notably the United States and the third-world countries.

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Lord Fisher, Ex-Archbishop Of Canterbury, Dies at 85

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Lord Fisher of Lambeth, 85, a former archbishop of Canterbury, died last night at Sherborne, in Dorset.

Lord Fisher was hospitalized yesterday after suffering a slight stroke. The 89th archbishop of the Anglican Communion in Britain and overseas, he was a leading advocate of unity among the world's Christian churches.

In one of the historic moments of the 20th century—on Dec. 2, 1959—Dr. Fisher visited Pope John XXIII in the Vatican. It was the first such encounter between the Primate of All England and a Roman Pope since the English church separated from Rome in the 16th century.

The archbishop of Canterbury is operational and administrative leader of the Church of England. It is his privilege to crown the kings and queens of England and to preside at their marriage and burial ceremonies.

While he is in office he is also a member of the House of Lords. During his tenure, starting in 1945, Lord Fisher played an important role both in church affairs and on the stage of royal pageantry. He presided at the marriage of the then Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip, the funerals of King George VI and Queen Mother Mary, the corona-



Lord Fisher

tion of Elizabeth and the wedding of Princess Margaret and Anthony Armstrong-Jones.

He served as a president of the World Council of Churches from 1946 to 1954. To his colleagues, he was a (Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

ASA Reports 15 Astronauts Sold Autographs at \$5 Each

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Fifteen astronauts have sold autographs at a \$5 signature, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said today.

Each of the 15 received \$2,500 autographs, from El. Waltermann, the former Cape Kennedy, Fla., salesman who also urged the sale to a German up dealer in 100 souvenir copies smuggled aboard the 110-15 moon flight, NASA said.

One of the astronauts donated autograph receipts to charity, other 10 retained the money and it's doubtful that the government has the right to question position of their own signatures, the agency said.

No Longer in Program One of the astronauts involved no longer in the space program. The other six are still in corps. NASA declined to identify any of the 15, since no

misuse of government property or personnel was involved. The autographs were on stamps, postcards and other philatelic material now in Mr. Elstermann's possession, NASA said. He added that the signatures thus may be commercialized at some future time.

The agency said the astronauts should have sought management advice before trying to sell autographs. It added that they were personally admonished by the director of the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, Tex., and the matter has been reported to the Department of Justice.

NASA commented after release by the Senate Space Committee of a statement of its investigation of incidents associated with the Apollo-15 moon flight. The committee said NASA must put into effect improved controls to prevent future commercialization of this kind.

Unauthorized Raids Premeditated, Sergeant Testifies at Senate Probe

By George C. Wilson and Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (UPI).—U.S. Seventh Air Force commanders picked targets to bomb North Vietnam long before their planes ever took off and then reported enemy fire whether there was any or not, the sergeant who testified before the Senate John D. Lavelle testified yesterday.

Saigon's Opposition Press Nearly Silenced by Closures

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, Sept. 15 (UPI).—South Vietnam's opposition press was virtually silenced today with the permanent closure of 15 daily newspapers and 15 other publications that failed to pay large bonds demanded by the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

In a decree issued Aug. 4, Mr. Thieu ordered all of South Vietnam's newspapers and many of its periodicals to post bonds equivalent to about \$40,000 each. The deadline was today.

In a speech, Mr. Thieu had made it plain that his intention was to drive many of the publications out of business and to clear today that the plan had succeeded. The sum of money involved proved too great for many of the publications, which operated on very small budgets. The government demanded the bond as a guarantee against possible fines to be levied against the publications for violations of the press code.

Under the new code, virtually any criticism of the government or the armed forces is punishable by confiscation of editions, fines and prison terms for publishers, editors and reporters, and possible permanent closure.

Link to Reds Seen
Mr. Thieu has described the press as one of the avenues by which Communism seeks to take over his country; he also recently described the measure of democracy granted South Vietnamese in the past as having been excessive.

The newspapers closed down today included the Vietnam Guardian, one of Saigon's two English-language dailies, and the Journal d'Extrême-Orient, the nation's only French daily. The latter was the oldest foreign-language publication in South Vietnam, dating its publication from the French colonial era.

Ten of Saigon's 25 Vietnamese-language dailies and three of its 14 Chinese-language dailies were also closed.

Also closed were 15 out of 18 periodicals that had been ordered to pay bonds. Some 38 other publications, dealing exclusively with sports, technology or other fields unrelated to politics or

inviting military targets and dropping their bombs.

Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D-Iowa, after hearing Sgt. Franks testify in yesterday's closed session of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said the situation represented "an entire breakdown in the command structure of the Seventh Air Force."

"Fantastic Increase"
Sgt. Franks, 23, who appeared uncomfortable but determined as he spoke to reporters after appearing before the senators in closed session, said that he felt the "fantastic increase of mis-

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sions over a short period of time" should have alerted officers above Gen. Lavelle in the chain of command that something irregular was happening within the Seventh Air Force.

The period he referred to, Sgt. Franks said, was from Jan. 23, 1972, when he first started writing false reports as ordered by his superiors, to March 9, 1972.

Committee Chairman John C. Stennis, D-Miss., announced that other officers in Sgt. Franks' outfit, the 42nd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing at Udorn Air Force Base in Thailand, will be called as witnesses. They are in a position to discuss the premeditation point that Sgt. Franks raised yesterday.

2 Sets of Reports

Sgt. Franks said that two sets of reports went from his office—false ones, to put the bombings within the existing rules of protective reaction, and accurate ones. He said the accurate ones went from Udorn to the higher commands of the Seventh Air Force. He said he did not know if that included Gen. Lavelle's office, or what happened to the reports once they reached the Seventh Air Force headquarters in Saigon. The false ones, he said, went beyond the Seventh Air Force—presumably right up the chain of command to the secretary of defense.

Gen. Lavelle's primary argument in defense of his actions, revealed during the first day of his testimony, was that he applied a "liberal interpretation" of the rules of engagement over the North.

Under those rules, U.S. fighter-bombers escorting reconnaissance planes could attack enemy air-defense targets if the reconnaissance planes were fired upon or if a pilot got a cockpit warning light that an enemy missile or anti-aircraft radar was tracking him.

In mid-December, Gen. Lavelle explained, the North Vietnamese began "netting," or linking, their so-called GCI radars—meaning ground control intercept and usually used for guiding MIGs into the air—with their SAM missile radars. This meant, he explained, that these GCI radars could be used to aim a SAM missile without the missile radar being on and the pilot being alerted.

"Constantly Activated"

Thus, Gen. Lavelle said, "A more logical judgment appeared to be that since U.S. aircraft were under constant surveillance by the air-defense radars netted together with the missile units, the system was constantly activated against us."

When pressed on whether he had ever explained to higher officers this interpretation "that radar was activated at all times and that you were therefore entitled to strike," Gen. Lavelle replied: "In those words, no sir."

Two contested November missions took place before this "netting" and the dispute about them centers on a different question.

Sources explain it this way, using an attack against a MIG base at Quang Lang on Nov. 7, 1971, as an example.

Gen. Lavelle asked for and received permission to carry out what is described as an escorted reconnaissance mission over the base. The permission was necessary because the airfield was in an area that Navy, rather than Air Force, pilots generally patrolled. But the MIGs at Quang Lang had become increasingly active and were viewed as posing a threat to Air Force planes approaching North Vietnam from the west over Laos.

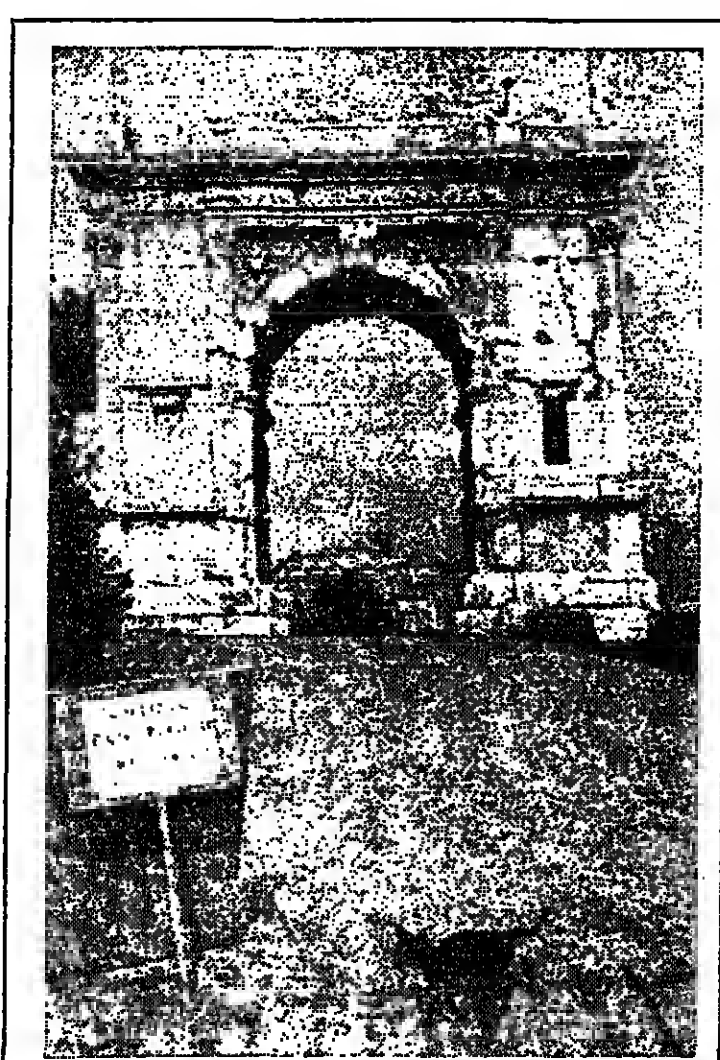
The reconnaissance mission was flown, the U.S. planes were fired upon and the accompanying escorts attacked the field. That type of mission and response was authorized and is within the rules of engagement that were in force at the time.

Informants say it was always a good bet that reconnaissance planes would be fired on around Quang Lang and that extra escorts were sometimes sent aloft so that the U.S. planes could get in a heavy "protective reaction" attack after the initial enemy firing had satisfied the rules of engagement.

British Seaman Jailed In Hijacking Attempt

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15 (Reuters).—British seaman Gerald Bryan, 27, was sentenced here today to 15 months in prison for trying to hijack a KLM Royal Dutch Airlines plane on June 22.

The court was told that Bryan, from St. Albans, near London, had threatened the crew and passengers of the plane flying from London to Rotterdam after producing what subsequently turned out to be a starter's pistol.



CLOSED because of danger of cave-ins reads the sign in front of Rome's Arch of Titus. The city's Superintendent of Antiquities ordered the Forum and Palatine closed because record rainfalls had posed a severe threat of undermining the ruins.

U.S. Agriculture Aide Admits He Told Firms of Grain Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

sion that the new export policy would be a two-tiered system of payments for a one-week period," the statement said.

"This was announced in a press release on Friday, Aug. 23. Since some exporters conceivably might not have received word on Thursday, Aug. 24, of the impending change and, therefore, might have continued selling wheat under the earlier payment policy, the decision was made on Friday, Aug. 25, to make the change in export payments apply to sales of wheat made after 3:30 p.m. EDT Thursday, Aug. 24."

Mr. Pence's involvement is the latest element in a growing controversy over who benefited from a \$1-billion sale of U.S. wheat and other grains to the Soviet Union. The U.S.-Soviet agreement for credit terms was announced on July 8, but since then it has gradually become known that the Russians bought far more wheat than expected—a total of about 400 million bushels, which is more than one-fourth of total U.S. consumption.

Who Benefited?

The question raised by Rep. Pucell and other congressmen and by presidential candidate George McGovern is whether the Agriculture Department handled information in a way that benefited the exporters and hurt consumers, farmers and domestic wheat users such as bakers.

Formers in the Southwest complain that they sold their wheat at low prices in July, not realizing that a huge trade was unfolding that would cause the price of wheat to soar in August.

In testifying before the committee yesterday, Mr. Pence insisted that the huge wheat purchase came as a surprise to the department, the traders and even the Russians and that no one benefited from inside information.

Rep. Pucell and other critics say that they favor the huge sale but are concerned that exporters have received an unfair advantage and that a cozy relationship exists in which officials move back and forth between export firms and the U.S. Agriculture Department.

Mr. Pence's series of telephone calls to the traders is but one of a number of circumstances that the subcommittee is investigating to see how USDA handled the grain sales.

Rep. John Melcher, D-Mont., asked whether any USDA offi-

U.S. Agriculture Aide Admits He Told Firms of Grain Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

cials, including Mr. Pence, had called exporters in advance of an Aug. 25 policy change on federal export subsidies. Mr. Butz and Mr. Brundhaver replied that no such calls were made. Mr. Brundhaver acknowledged that advance information "could have benefited someone... They could have made a deal or a sale."

The subsidy is designed to help export U.S. wheat against foreign competition while at the same time maintaining prices for domestic wheat, thereby benefiting farmers. The export subsidy was only about seven cents a bushel in early July, but rose to 38 cents by Aug. 25.

USDA announced late on Aug. 25 that it no longer would raise the export subsidy to match rises in the domestic price. However, it gave exporters one week to sign up for even higher subsidies on any grain sales made before 3:30 p.m. Aug. 24. On these sales, USDA would pay 47 cents a bushel, which was nine cents more than the peak reached on Aug. 23. USDA said that this was justified because exporters had been led to believe that the subsidies would continue to rise.

Taxpayers Paid

During the one-week grace period, exporters registered more than 380 million bushels of wheat for the higher subsidy, at a total federal cost of \$130 million.

Mr. Pence told reporters that on orders from Mr. McKnight and Mr. Brundhaver he started telephoning the six export firms involved in the Soviet sale. Beginning before noon and finishing shortly after noon on Aug. 24, Mr. Pence said he called officials of Continental Grain Co., Cargill Inc., Bunge Corp., Cok Industries, Louis-Dreyfus and Co. and Garneck Grain Co. Later, he said, he called other exporters so that everyone "would have the word."

Pravda Attacks Reds Who Join In Church Rites

MOSCOW, Sept. 15 (Reuters).

Communists in some parts of the Soviet Union have been taking part in religious ceremonies, Pravda said today, declaring that this could not be tolerated.

The Communist party daily urged a more vigorous campaign to stamp out religion, which despite more than 50 years of official atheism remains one of "the most tenacious survivals of the past."

Its front-page editorial, which is a kind of message to the day to the Soviet people, said that in contemporary conditions "it is very important to expose the link between religion and nationalist survivals."

"It is known that in a number of cases churches and sects pretend to the role of preservers of national values," it added.

It cited three regions, Kemerovo, Oryol and Nikolayev, where "individual members of the party and Komsomols [Communist youth league members] themselves take part in religious ceremonies."

Pravda complained that "workers in a number of cultural-educational establishments stand aside from the struggle against religious prejudices."

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In Meeting With U.S. Envoy Amin Says He Is Not Anti-Jew

KAMPALA, Uganda, Sept. 15 (Reuters).

President Idi Amin told the U.S. ambassador here today that he was not against Jews as such but only Zionists, and that a telegram he sent to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was being misinterpreted.

A government statement issued after the meeting quoted Ambassador Thomas P. Melady as denying that a \$3-million American loan to Uganda was being held up because of recent political developments.

Yesterday State Department spokesman Charles Bray said the United States was delaying the loan, now under negotiation, and cited Gen. Amin's recent statement on Jews and what Mr. Bray described as Uganda's mishandling of an American diplomat and his wife.

Gen. Amin today told Mr. Melady that his telegram to Mr. Waldheim had been intended to initiate a "constructive approach to a peaceful settlement of the long-standing Palestine question," the statement said.

He said he could not understand how it "had been tied up with bilateral issues between Uganda and the United States."

Telegram Statement

The Uganda leader said in the telegram that six million Jews were put to death by Germany because the Nazis knew that "the Israelis are not people who are working in the interests of the people of the world and that is why they burned the Israelis alive with gas in the soil of Germany."

The Uganda statement today said that Gen. Amin had emphasized to Mr. Melady that "he himself was not against the Jews as such." It said "he was only against the Zionists, who had established the state of Israel by turning millions of Arabs into refugees."

Gen. Amin said he thought his telegram to Mr. Waldheim was being misinterpreted in America, "probably by British and Zionist propaganda."

Uganda today tightened regulations governing the entry and residence here of foreigners, particularly whites, for what the official radio called security reasons.

When he first alleged that the British were planning to assassinate him because of his decision to expel Uganda Asians, Gen. Amin ordered all 7,000 Britons in Uganda to be placed under surveillance.

The radio today said that tourists would henceforth be allowed to enter only through Kampala's Entebbe Airport or at two points on the frontier with Kenya.

Meanwhile, a British Army training team left Uganda today to the skill of bagpipers and a "safe journey" message from Gen. Amin, who had expelled them.

A pipe major played "Scotland the Brave" as the 17 soldiers and their 28 dependents prepared to board a Royal Air Force craft

that flew them out one hour and 15 minutes before the deadline for them to go.

Trade Unionists Appeal

BRUSSELS, Sept. 15 (Reuters).—The West's largest trade union grouping today appealed to the Organization of African Unity to use its influence to safeguard human rights in Uganda.

Otto Kersten, general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions said in

a letter to OAU General Secretary-General Nkrumah that the Ugandan government was harassing, stripping belongings and threatening human rights.

"On humanitarian grounds, I urgently request you to the Ugandan government consider the whole situation," Kersten wrote.

The Brussels-based groups 50 million new countries.

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5-Billion Spending Measure

Largest Postwar Defense Bill Passed by House, 322-40

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The House of Representatives passed the largest spending bill since World War II, after 10 days of debate, to cut off the Vietnam war. The measure, which was passed by a vote of 322-40, was the largest bill ever passed by the House.

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LOOKING FOR VOTES—Sen. Edward F. Kennedy speaking at news conference in New York Thursday while Sen. George McGovern (right), Democratic presidential candidate, listens. They said that they felt the McGovern campaign is gathering momentum.

Favors Voluntary Guidelines

McGovern Attacks Price-Pay Curb

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 15 (AP)—Sen. George McGovern proposed today that President Nixon's wage-price controls be replaced by voluntary guidelines backed up by presidential pressure.

"We must put price stability ahead of special privilege and excess profit," Sen. McGovern said in an address to labor leaders and his own supporters. The speech was his most detailed statement to date of how he hopes to hold down inflation if he wins in November.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, who has been one of Sen. McGovern's chief rivals for the Democratic nomination, greeted the South Dakota senator as he arrived from Hartford, Conn. Later, Sen. McGovern planned to go to Baltimore before ending

an 11-day, 11,000-mile campaign trip to 17 states.

In his Portland speech, Sen. McGovern contended that it is the Nixon administration's economic policies, rather than his own proposals, that are radical, unfair and unsound.

Noting that Mr. Nixon had declared in 1968 that control of inflation was his top domestic priority, the Democratic nominee said, "He has struck out completely."

Sen. McGovern said that wholesale prices have increased in the last three months faster than at any such period since 1951.

In outlining his answer to what he termed "Republican economic radicalism," Sen. McGovern repeated his view that creation of jobs for all who want

them should be the government's top domestic goal.

He outlined a five-step program to combat inflation, including:

• "Voluntary guidelines to restrain prices and not just wages, such as were employed by the Kennedy and Johnson administrations."

• "Profit guidelines to more accurately reflect actual costs." He said that they would reverse what he called a Price Commission practice "of permitting firms to juggle their cost estimates so that they can increase their prices."

• Establishment of a White House review board, composed of representatives of labor, business and consumers, that would advise the President and "marshal and focus public opinion against excessive price and wage increases."

• Presidential power "to reverse flagrant violations of the new guidelines" but only after consultation with the review board.

He said that the Justice Department should enforce anti-trust laws "with firmness and impartiality" to restore competition, which he called "the best defense against higher prices."

The McGovern anti-inflation approach was described by one aide as "jawboning with teeth," an extension of former President Lyndon B. Johnson's program to use presidential pressure to "jawbone" unions and management to hold down wage and price increases.

In introducing Sen. McGovern, Sen. Muskie said that the nominee had "the guts to stick with his own candidacy in days when it must have been regarded as very discouraging."

He called Sen. McGovern "a man who can get things done," adding that "he has made it possible for me, for example, to spend more time in Maine."

Nixon Supports Hollywood Effort To Curb Reruns

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (NYT)—President Nixon yesterday placed his administration firmly behind efforts being made by Hollywood studios to force the three television networks to cut back on the number of reruns they program in prime evening time.

The President made his views known in a letter to the Screen Actors Guild, a letter in which he suggested that unless the networks voluntarily reduce the amount of prime time devoted to reruns, "we will explore whatever regulatory recommendations are in order."

The text of his letter was released to coincide with a speech delivered in San Francisco by the director of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy, Clay T. Whitehead. Mr. Whitehead referred to "the spreading blight of reruns."

Spokesmen for the three major networks made the uniform rejoinder that the chief reason the networks program reruns is the spiraling cost of film production in the West Coast studios.

By Experts Meeting in The Hague

NATO Asked to Study Urban Traffic

THE HAGUE, Sept. 15 (IHT)—Traffic experts from throughout Western Europe and North America decided today to call on NATO's Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society to help under the urban traffic snarl.

Winding up a three-day organizational meeting in The Hague, national delegations found general consensus on what problems were ripe for CCMS action and on the priorities of urgency among these problems.

The priorities spotlighted by the experts indicate a desire to take steps, such as demonstration projects, to find short-term remedies for today's traffic headaches.

One remedy receiving intense attention from the delegates was the exclusive bus lane. Theoretically, it would ban all traffic except buses from a highway lane or street lane, allowing 1,200 buses an hour to zoom down that lane, carrying more than 80,000 people. If this potential could be approached, present highways would be adequate to handle rush-hour traffic in many major urban areas.

As an approach to making bus lanes equally effective within the city, the experts were especially interested in the Johannesburg, South Africa, system in which entire streets are reserved to buses. Any private car using the street to go to an address on the street must turn right at the first corner, staying on the street for only one block.

This is thought to be one area in which demonstration projects in selected Western cities could yield great results.

Any big gains in rapid-transit speeds will not necessarily attract more riders, in the opinion of the CCMS experts, if riders cannot get from home to the nearest station easily. Facing this reality, the delegates discussed such factors as parking lots at stations and faster buses.

But it is likely that CCMS work will be devoted especially to what is sometimes called the "dial-a-bus" system. (In some places in Europe, it is the "Buxi.") Citizens in some parts of Regina, Canada, can now, for example, dial their phone and be picked up by a mini-bus which takes them to the main bus terminal.

This service costs the rider 35 cents, with a free transfer at the bus station. The system is doing better financially than the old bus system it replaced.

Experts from at least five NATO nations will be giving a high priority to seeing if this is

the solution to the transportation problems of sparsely populated suburbs.

Any solution for today's traffic may, of course, be out-distanced by tomorrow's greater demands. So the CCMS project is expected to include studies of ways to forecast the city transportation needs of the future. Here NATO may enter uncharted international territory—no major attempt at standardization of travel forecasting has ever been made.

Forecasting is enormously expensive for any city. Several experts believe that such forecasting could be enormously simplified and, through standardization, made available to many cities which could not otherwise afford it.

In their concern about moving people, the delegates did not forget the problem of moving things. In all Western countries, the movement of goods within cities drains more of the community's resources than is necessary. The question, the experts

found, is double-edged: The most efficient movement of goods (the economic factor) is not always the easiest to live with (the environmental factor).

Although the Americans were most anxious to work on pickup-and-delivery systems, and the British were especially interested in how goods get from one vehicle to the next in the journey, and still others were concerned with getting merchandise in auto-free shopping malls, the general and common worry about urban goods movement is certain to get early CCMS attention.

All of these urban transportation factors had a place in some German ideas on a possible overall study of short-distance transport, another likely starter for the NATO committee.

If CCMS, which meets in Brussels in November, approves the work done this week in The Hague, NATO will be in the unenviable position of having to worry, officially, about that 20th-century agony, the traffic jam.

NATO Calls Warsaw Forces A Potential Threat to Peace

ISTANBUL, Sept. 15 (UPI)—North Atlantic allies said today the military capability of Moscow and its Warsaw Pact partners goes "far beyond" defense requirements and poses a potential threat to world peace.

"It would be extremely dangerous to rely upon Soviet intentions, especially since its growing military capability gives it increased political leverage," NATO ministers said at the conclusion of their 18th council session.

NATO foreign and defense ministers called for "adequate" defense against any form of "military adventure or political blackmail."

They said defense of the NATO flank regions—such as Turkey and Greece—were as important as defense of Western Europe and said an unbridled flow of Middle East oil was increasingly important to all NATO members.

"The recent withdrawal of some Soviet personnel from Egypt perhaps provides an opportunity for new Western initiatives," a final communiqué said.

The ministers said the NATO presence in Western Europe had preserved security for 23 years for members, made economic recovery possible and permitted an approach toward East-West negotiations. But, the ministers said:

"A potential threat remains. The capability of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact continues to increase, in relation to that of NATO countries, and goes far beyond what is required for defense."

NATO ministers endorsed the idea of closer relations with Eastern Europe, but warned against premature optimism, especially any thinking that progress will be easy or rapid.

They also called for Western nations planning an all-European summit conference to define their objectives and state them publicly in advance. "These objectives should include the free movement of peoples, ideas and information," they said.

NATO Maneuvers
BRUSSELS, Sept. 15 (AP)—The biggest joint maneuvers in the history of NATO continued today off the coast of Norway.

Called Strong Express, they will go on until Sept. 28. The exercises will concentrate on Norway's far north, near the region where the Soviet Union bases its strongest fleet and many of its nuclear-missile submarines. NATO ships will "protect" a landing scheduled for Sunday of 3,000 American, British and Dutch marines in the Tromsø area.

Warsaw Pact Games End
PRAGUE, Sept. 15 (AP)—Shield 72, one of "the biggest military exercises" of Warsaw Pact armies, ended today after four days, the news agency CTK reported.

They were held on Czechoslovak territory, but it was never disclosed exactly where or how many troops were involved. Sources placed the maneuver area near Bratislava and believed some 100,000 soldiers took part.

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Nixon Asks Senate to Ratify '71 Pact on Airliner Hijacking

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—President Nixon asked the Senate today to ratify a 1971 treaty aimed at curbing sabotage and terrorist attacks against aircraft and air travelers.

He said that such acts pose "an increasingly grave threat to civil aviation around the world."

Meanwhile, a 15-nation group began its final session here on another proposed accord to provide for enforcement of the treaty. Mr. Nixon discussed it, would require action against nations not living up to agreements against air piracy.

"Events have shown that no country or area is exempt from human tragedy and immense costs which result from such criminal acts," Mr. Nixon said in his letter to the Senate.

Signed in Montreal
The 1971 treaty, known formally as the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against

the Safety of Civil Aviation, was signed at Montreal about a year after an international conference at The Hague adopted a treaty to punish hijackers who would be subject to severe punishment.

Mr. Nixon said that the treaty has been signed by the United States and 38 other countries and that "it is hoped that all states will join in this major step to deter the peril of air piracy."

The treaty requires extradition and prosecution of offenders when they are found.

"It is designed," Mr. Nixon wrote, "to insure the prosecution of saboteurs and other terrorists who attack aircraft, and it can help serve to quell this increasingly serious problem for civil aviation worldwide."

The treaty being discussed at the Washington conference still has a long way to go and considerable opposition. One of its leading supporters doubts that it will be put forward for ratification before 1974.

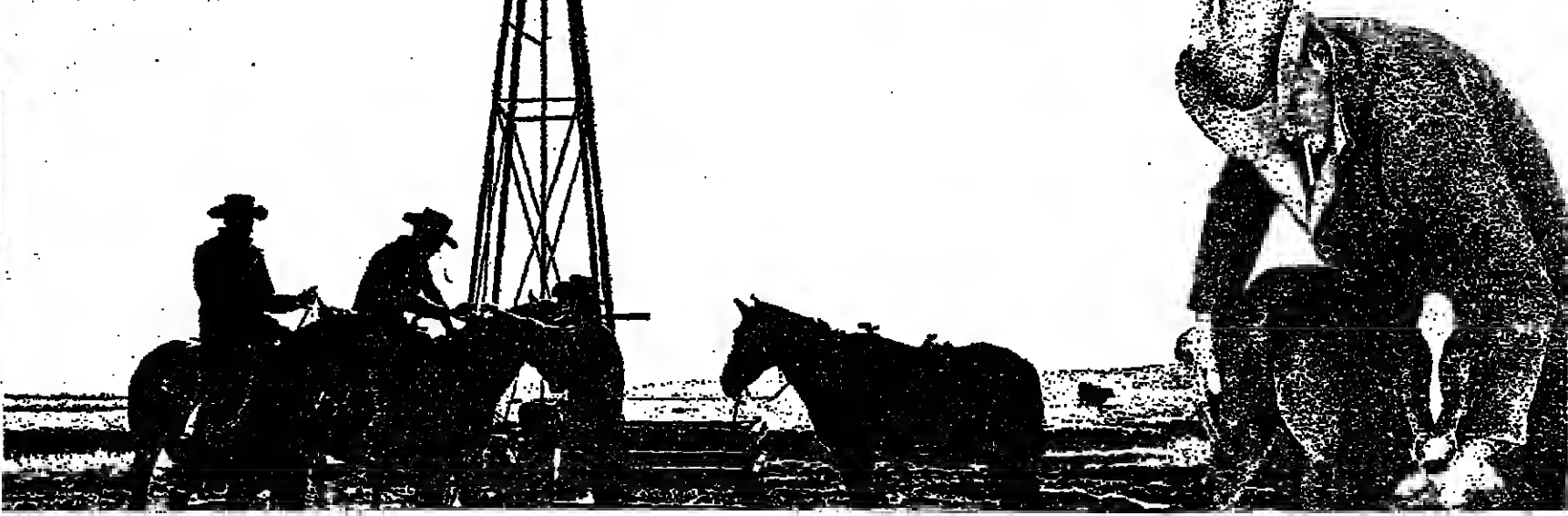
Midwest Shaken By Light Tremor

CHICAGO, Sept. 15 (AP)—An earth tremor shook a wide area of the Midwest at 12:23 a.m. today but apparently caused little damage.

Reports of buildings shaking, furniture shifting and dishes rattling in kitchen cupboards poured into newspapers, weather stations and police headquarters in Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois.

The tremor was felt as far north as Oshkosh, Wis., as far east as Chicago and northern Indiana, as far south as central Illinois and as far west as eastern Iowa. The National Earthquake Information Center at Boulder, Col., said that the tremor registered 4 to 5 on the Richter scale.

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Lord Fisher, 85 Ex-Archbishop of Canterbury Dies

(Continued from Page 1)

"down-to-earth" churchman. He had started work as a young man as a vigorous, affable schoolmaster. He was able to shock people and stir bitter debate merely by declaring Christian doctrine.

A typical instance occurred in 1958 when he was asked about his reaction to the idea, put forward by Philip Toynbee, that the best way to avoid nuclear destruction was to surrender.

"I am convinced that it is never right to settle any policy simply out of fear of the consequences," he said.

"For all I know it is within the providence of God that the human race should destroy itself."

Family Planning

On another occasion, he declared that family planning was a positive Christian duty.

In a discussion about the pos-

sible existence of the devil, he stated:

"Even to the devil one must allow a place for charity now and again."

In 1959, the archbishop created another stir when he urged that adultery be made a criminal offense. Under English common law, adultery is not considered a crime but a matter for censure by the church.

The year before, Lord Fisher said that the Church of England had been a "pretty brutal mother" in its early dealings with the American Protestant Episcopal Church. He declared that after receiving a doctor of theology degree from the General Theological Seminary in New York.

As archbishop, he frequently made friendly gestures toward non-Anglican religious groups. He appeared on the platform at the final meeting of the revival campaign of the Rev. Dr. Billy Graham, the American evangelist, in London in 1954. He attended the General Assembly of the World Council of Churches in Evanston, Ill., the same year.

But he had more reservations than his successor, Dr. Michael Ramsey, on the issue of union between the Church of England and the Methodist Church.

Attitude to Communism
Lord Fisher favored contacts with Communist countries but recognized the hostility of Communist teachings and its persecution of many church leaders.

In December, 1955, he approved the threat of the hydrogen bomb as a deterrent to Communism, but he cautioned against actually using it, saying it was "absolutely useless."

On Jan. 17, 1961, when Lord Fisher, then 79 years old, read his statement of resignation to the startled leaders of the Anglican Church, they were completely surprised. He told them: "My vigor has not declined, but, day by day, my stock of patience diminishes, and that is why I feel the time has come."

CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE—PARIS
ST. GEORGES' ANGLICAN CHURCH, 7 Rue Auguste-Vaquerie (18). Tel.: 720-22-51. Sunday Masses 8:30-10:30 (sung).

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 86 Rue des Bons Enfants, Neuilly-Malmaison. Sun., 11 a.m. From Pont Neuf, bus 141 to "Les Gobelins." Tel.: 968-37-78. Evening Service 8:30 at Hotel Meridien, Metro: Porte Maillot.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 56 Ave. Hoche (18). Saturday Mass: 8:00 p.m. (Eng.). Sunday Masses: 8:30 (Latin), 10:30 & 11:15 a.m. (English), 12:15 (LJ), 4:30, 6:30, 8:30. Confessions: Monday to Friday, 11:30 to 12:30 & 6 p.m. to 7 p.m., Saturday, 11:30 to 12:30 & 3:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

METHODIST CHURCH, English-speaking, 4 Rue Roquepine, Paris-16. Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Rev. F. Le Noury.

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL

23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e.
Holy Communion: 8:30
Sunday School Registration: 10 a.m.
SUNDAY SERVICE & SERMON: 10:45
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(Interdenominational-International)

ENGLAND—LONDON
THE AMERICAN CHURCH in London, 13 N. Audley St., W.1. Worship Services 11 a.m. Church School 8:45 a.m. International & Interdenominational. Rev. W. M. Scholans D.D.

GERMANY—MUNICH
The English-Language Baptist Church of Munich on Holzstr. 9 bus S.5. at 11:45 and Worship 12:45. Inform.: Tel.: 538534. Pastor R. W. Tetty.

GERMANY—DUISBURG
ST. MARY'S R.C. Masses in Oberursel Sat. 8 p.m. Sun. 11 a.m. Cal. 10 a.m. in Frankfurt Dom. 12:30 p.m. Fr. Beck Am der Heide 30, Oberursel. Ph. 5247.

SPAIN—MADRID
COMMUNITY CHURCH OF MADRID Protestant interdenominational, worship service in English each Sunday at 11:00 a.m. in Eurobuilding, Padre Damila, 23. Madrid.

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INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH of Zurich
Worship & Sun. School 11 a.m. Holy Communion: 8:15. Family Worship and Study Classes, 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (R.C.) at all services 1st Sunday of month.

(Interdenominational)

SWITZERLAND—GENEVA

THE AMERICAN CHURCH (Emmanuel Episcopal). Rue Alfred Fiechter 2 a.m. Holy Communion: 8:15. Family Worship and Study Classes, 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (R.C.) at all services 1st Sunday of month.

U.S.S.R.—MOSCOW
ANGELICAN AND NONDENOMINATIONAL Services every Sunday, Café: U.S. Embassy 232-00-11 or Rev. R. Oppenheim (Chaplain): 232-33-43 for time and location of services.



PAPAL PATH—A carpet is stretched across St. Mark's Square in Venice for Saturday's visit of Pope Paul VI. He will visit the city for a few hours flying on to Udine, north of Trieste, to attend Italy's National Eucharistic Co-

Obituaries

Theodore Bennahum, 66, Financier

MIAMI BEACH, Sept. 15 (NYT).—Theodore Bennahum, 66, an international financier, died today of cancer in Mount Sinai Hospital here. Mr. Bennahum lived in New York and Paris.

He was president of the Project Development Co. of Geneva and was active in mineral exploration and energy development in Europe, North Africa and Latin America. A friend of the Shah of Iran and of the Moroccan royal family, he took part in many national development enterprises in those countries.

As president of the former Reynolds Construction Co. of New York, later absorbed by the Israel National Construction Corp., he built the first U-2 base for the U.S. Air Force in 1959, and the American pavilion for the Moscow Trade Fair in 1958.

He was born in Russia, a member of a family active in Zionist

affairs since 1880, and joined the early Haganah, or Jewish militia, in Haifa in 1922. Later, under the British rule in Palestine, he was a leading member of the Irgun, or Jewish underground forces.

Mr. Bennahum came to the United States in 1940 and developed his first shipping business. In later years, he lived in New York and in Paris, where he represented Allen & Co., investment bankers, General Electric Co., and other international ventures.

An art collector, he had maintained a salon in Paris frequented

by artists, musicians, actors.

Harry Kip

PORT HURON, Mich. (NYT).—Harry Kipke, University of Michigan football coach, who twice All-American halfback died here yesterday.

Mr. Kipke served as head coach from 1953. Big Ten teams won recent league titles national championships.

A.B. (Bull) Hane

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP).—A.B. (Bull) Hane, owner of Claiborne world's largest breed thoroughbred race horses, yesterday. He was a the Kentucky Derby Group, which owns Downs, site of the de

78 Die in Korean Floods

SEOUL, Sept. 15 (Reuters).—Torrential rains in the southeastern part of Pusan have killed 78 persons and 22 are missing, the Central Disaster Relief Headquarters here said today. Nearly 5,000 persons were homeless.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

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Arms Keep Going to Arabs

French Ex-Official Threatens Implicate 48 in Scandals

By James Goldsborough

Sept. 15 (CET)—From his secret hiding place, a former official now threatening with perhaps the worst of all sins, he would implicate 48 "public personalities" with 126 official documents, he would "continue his revelations" in an alleged illegal resort construction permit in an avalanche zone, in Val d'Aoste (48 persons were later killed in an avalanche which destroyed the resort), and the peddling of Gaullist influence to help friends win construction contracts.

Mr. Aranda, who appears to be embarrassed by the revelations of his former aide, said yesterday he thought Mr. Aranda might be suffering from "nervous depression."

"I couldn't be calmer," Mr. Aranda told L'Aurore. "It's only that I, like a lot of Frenchmen, and I'm sure like President (Pompidou), have had enough of scandals and shenanigans." Mr. Bernard described him as "calm and determined" and said he appeared to be a man who was generally "fed up with corruption in politics."

Upset Over Exit

Mr. Aranda was known to be dedicated to Mr. Chabanon and was extremely upset when the minister was removed from the cabinet in June. There never was any official explanation as to why Mr. Chabanon, who served in the same post under Gen. de Gaulle and also had been head of the Gaullist party for a while, was dropped, but government sources generally let it be known that both Mr. Chabanon and Prime Minister Jacques Chabanon were removed in an effort to "purify" the new government following a series of scandals. This was an allegation that Mr. Chabanon and Mr. Aranda both rejected.

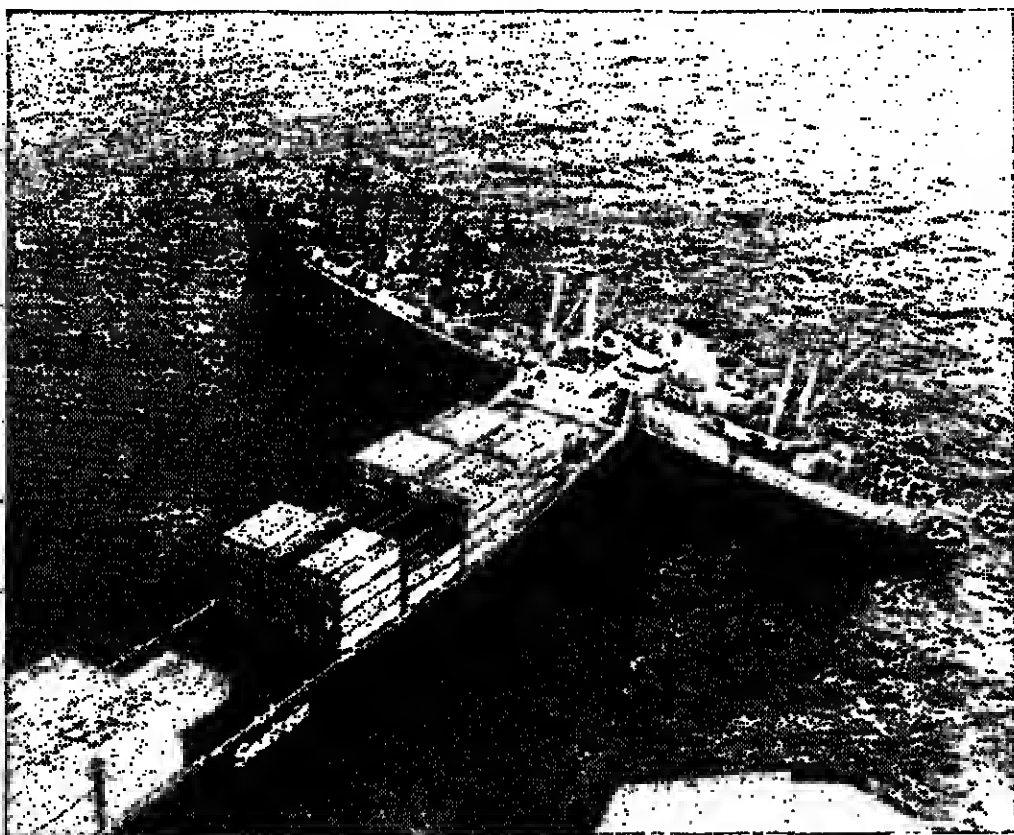
In his talk with L'Aurore, Mr. Aranda made it clear that Mr. Chabanon had tried to stop graft and the traffic of influence among Gaullists, and issued orders throughout his vast ministry for employees to "disregard all attempts by officials to use influence to win contracts for friends."

Mr. Aranda already has made public a letter from former Gaullist party leader René Tassinari to Mr. Chabanon in which Mr. Tassinari, who left his post last month, "for health" reasons, pleaded for a certain firm to be awarded an important highway contract.

Reaction in the pro-government press has so far been to dismiss this new "scandal" as yet another attempt by the political opposition to discredit the Gaullists. But this view seems to be inconsistent with Mr. Aranda's Gaullist-connected past. Before joining Mr. Chabanon's staff, he worked as an economics writer for the now-defunct pro-Gaullist magazine L'Actualité, and also as an economics commentator for the state-run television network.

Mr. Aranda took the unusual step today of indicating that one name that was not included among the 48 he threatens to reveal is that of Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. It appeared to political observers that this was done to head off speculation that this might be a behind-the-scenes attempt by Mr. Chabanon to discredit Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. It was widely known here that the two men did not get along at all, that Mr. Chabanon thought Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was unqualified to be finance minister and wanted the job himself.

After it had first been announced that Mr. Aranda was currently in Israel, that report is now categorically denied. The Israelis say they know nothing at all about this affair. The French police have indicated that Mr. Aranda is of Basque origin and that his mother is an American.



Associated Press

Man Lost in Ship Collision; Oil No Threat to U.S. Coast

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Sept. 15.—A 10-mile oil slick formed after two freighters collided (photo above) 10 miles off the North Carolina coast yesterday is "highly unlikely" to reach the shore, a Coast Guard spokesman said today.

The 150-foot-wide slick had earlier been drifting slowly toward the beaches of Cape Hatteras but "has now turned around and is moving out to sea," the spokesman said.

The oil began leaking into the Atlantic when the bulk carrier Republica de Colombia was rammed amidships in calm seas by the American freighter Trans-Hawaii.

One man was missing and believed dead in the demolished engine room of the Republica de Colombia. Four injured crewmen from the vessel were taken by Coast Guard helicopters to a hospital in Elizabeth City, N.C.

The two ships still were locked together by a tangle of wreckage, and the Coast Guard said if they

were separated the Republica de Colombia would be in danger of sinking.

A Coast Guard party boarded the Republica de Colombia early today to check damage and to search for the missing chief engineer, Miguel Antonio Darago, who was on duty below deck when the collision took place. The remainder of those aboard the Colombian ship, including five stowaways, were taken aboard the American vessel.

market, which has been dominated by France among the European powers. The French actively have sought to sell arms and warplanes in sensitive areas.

Libya has been a prime customer.

West German arms manufacturers long have envied their French colleagues because of the relatively open field left them by their government. The Franco-German agreement appears to meet their wishes.

It is not clear why Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats placed themselves in such an exposed position by going along with the deal, Los Angeles Times.

Brandt's Plan on Elections Is Confirmed

OPFERHAUSEN, West Germany, Sept. 15 (AP)—Chancellor Willy Brandt confirmed today that he would clear the way for pre-term elections "in the immediate future" by calling for a vote of confidence in West Germany's parliament—a move that he is considered certain to lose.

Mr. Brandt's announcement was made to a meeting of his Social Democratic party in this Ruhr area town. Reliable information obtained earlier indicated that he would ask that the vote be taken Wednesday.

Parliament could be dissolved a few days later, clearing the way for elections on Nov. 19, nearly a year before a new election would have been required by law.

Mr. Brandt pledged in June to call for the confidence vote after several government legislators switched sides, leaving the chancellor without a majority in the 496-member parliament.

The confidence vote is usually demanded by a chancellor seeking parliamentary support for his policies.

He is using the vote as the only device the constitution permits for the dissolution of the Bundestag, or lower house, before its four-year term is ended.

"When, in the immediate future... I shall put a vote of confidence to the members of parliament, it will in reality be aimed at dissolving the Bundestag and so opening the path to new elections," Mr. Brandt explained today.

The real confidence question is logically directed toward the voters. They will have to decide whether they support the few parliamentarians... who let us down or whether they want to express their confidence anew and in greater measure," he said.

Mr. Brandt's remarks reflected concern that the loss of the confidence vote would be seen by unsophisticated voters as a genuine parliamentary rejection of his policies rather than a device to obtain new elections.

A spokesman for the opposition Christian Democrats, commenting on Mr. Brandt's speech, said Mr. Brandt "still does not want to admit the wreck of his policies," the spokesman said. He also demanded a clear announcement on the date of the confidence vote.

Bonn Said to Evade Embargo On Arms With Aid of France

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Sept. 15.—The West German government has entered into a secret agreement with France which, in effect, enables German manufacturers to continue official embargoes on arms sales to controversial markets.

The existence of the agreement, which was signed by former Defense Minister Helmut Schmidt late in 1971, was revealed by Wehrdienst, a newsletter covering military affairs. The Defense Ministry had no comment but foreign diplomatic and commercial sources indicated that they were aware of such an agreement.

The news is particularly embarrassing to the Social Democratic government which, when it was in opposition, was a consistent critic of arms sales to countries that had undemocratic regimes.

The details, as outlined by Wehrdienst, appeared to show that the agreement violated West German embargoes on sales to any country that is in conflict or likely to be in conflict with its neighbors.

In the past, the rules have even been applied to some NATO countries.

Mr. Schmidt is one of the most popular Social Democratic politicians. He is expected to play a major role in the forthcoming election campaign, which Chancellor Willy Brandt will begin next week by demanding a vote of confidence from the deadlocked parliament.

The newsletter reported on one violation of West German embargoes through the new agreement. This involved shipping five tank chassis to France, where anti-aircraft weapons were mounted on them.

The equipment was destined for Brazil, the newsletter said. Brazil has been on the embargo list since the military took power there.

The secret agreement appears to give West German arms manufacturers a share in a lucrative

Whitelaw Condemns Strikers

Woman, 91, and Soldier Die As Violence Sweeps Belfast

BELFAST, Sept. 15 (AP)—Northern Ireland's sectarian strife claimed two more lives today as a wave of bombings and shootings spread havoc throughout Belfast.

The British government warned the province's militant Protestants that it would not be blackmailed by politically motivated strikes, such as the electricity workers' walkout which has plunged areas of the city into blackouts in the past week.

One of those to die today was a 91-year-old woman injured in an explosion that turned the Imperial Hotel into a raging inferno last night. A passing motorist was killed as his car burst into flames.

The hotel, in the mainly Roman Catholic Cliftonville district of North Belfast, was known as a favorite drinking haunt of guerrillas of the underground Irish Republican Army. Police were reluctant to blame either of the warring Catholic and Protestant communities for the blast.

An army spokesman said the bomb contained between 150 and 200 pounds of explosives.

The aged woman was injured as she lay in bed in her home near the hotel. The blast injured 50 other persons.

Soldier Killed

The other death was a British soldier wounded in a shooting incident Aug. 23 while patrolling the streets of Londonderry.

The deaths brought the fatality toll to 559 since strife began in Northern Ireland three years ago. This year alone 346 people have lost their lives.

Bombers set off new blasts in the Belfast city center. One explosion wrecked a paint store in Castle Street, a main shopping thoroughfare, setting off a blaze that damaged neighboring buildings.

Three soldiers suffered gunshot wounds in a street battle with guerrillas in the Catholic's Lower Falls Road area.

In Armagh, near the border with the Irish Republic, a masked guerrilla armed with a sub-machine gun sprayed a policeman's car with bullets. The windows were shattered and one of the shells lodged in the driver's seat, but the policeman emerged unscathed.

William Whitelaw, Britain's minister for Northern Ireland, warned workers who struck for "purely political ends" that the government would not be blackmailed.

In an obvious reference to this week's power strikes, Mr. Whitelaw told the Northern Ireland Economic Council: "If anyone thinks that the government is

going to be blackmailed in this way, I hope they will now realize that this is not so. In the end, it will only do harm to the economy of Northern Ireland."

As Mr. Whitelaw spoke, the power workers voted to end their five-day strike. It was called by Protestant workers to protest the killing of two Protestants by British paratroopers in a riot in the Protestant's Shankill district of Belfast last week. The army said the two men had been shooting at troops.

Five in U.S. Get Bail

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Justice William O. Douglas has granted bail for five Irish-Americans who have been in a Texas prison for 11 weeks for refusing to assist a grand jury investigating possible weapons shipments to the IRA in Northern Ireland.

Justice Douglas signed the order last Tuesday and it was released today by the Supreme Court. An earlier plea for bail was denied by Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr.

Justice Douglas ruled that the five men, Kenneth Tierney, Michael Reilly, Daniel Crawford, Thomas Laffey and Paschal Morahan, should be freed until the Supreme Court rules on their appeal. It is based on their charge that the government made an illegal wiretap in the case.

U.S. Sub Tender To Be Based at Italian Island

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Navy announced today plans to use the Italian island of La Maddalena as home port for elements of the Sixth Fleet.

A spokesman said an agreement with Italy to reassign the submarine tender Howard W. Gilmore from Key West, Fla., to La Maddalena "is in the final stages of completion."

La Maddalena, a small island off the northeast coast of Sardinia, is a vacation resort and fishing port with about 10,000 inhabitants, mostly concentrated in the island's single village. It also serves as an Italian Navy base.

No date was given for the move, which will involve 35 officers and 882 enlisted men assigned to the Gilmore.

Under the arrangement, the men will be able to bring their families with them once adequate housing has been arranged. The spokesman said. He said 813 dependents are expected to make the move.

Spain Strike spreads to Companies

GO, Spain, Sept. 15 (UPI)—Spain's biggest strike in six years involved today an estimated 15,000 industrial and construction workers from 13 provinces. The strikers are protesting the dismissal of five government workers by the

After scattered clashes yesterday between police and strikers, the strike spread to stop downtown traffic. Citroën management last night offered to reinstate some of the fired workers. The workers said the offer, insisting that the dismissed men be taken to labor sources said.

The news agency Europa Press today said the strike has spread to a total of 13 companies. Yesterday, construction workers refused to join the strike. All strikes in Spain are illegal.

The strike was Spain's largest in thousands of shipyard workers struck in El Ferrol del Billo last March and clashed police in a street battle in claimed two lives. The strike started Saturday at the plant over the rejection demand that the work week be cut from 44 hours.

Sympathy Strikes

The management then fired workers accused of acts of violence. This set off sympathy strikes which have paralyzed some of Vigo's shipyards, some oilrigs, a glass factory and other industries in northwestern town of 100.

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MISSING PERSONS



LEE WILMA SOBER KORSCHUN
NATIONALITY: American Citizen
DATE OF BIRTH: Baltimore, Maryland
AGE: 31 yrs. DOB: 5/16/39
HEIGHT: 5'8"
WEIGHT: 130 - 135 lbs
HAIR: Dark Brown, wavy/Overdone
EYES: Hazel
COMPLEXION: Olive
TATTOOS: Left ring finger, partially removed
U.S. PASSPORT NO. C-1918116
Issued: 7/19/72 in New York, N.Y.
Expires: 10/19/72 (limited)



STUART BLAIR KORSCHUN
NATIONALITY: American Citizen
PLACE OF BIRTH: Goldsboro, N.C.
AGE: 10 yrs. DOB: 6/19/62
HEIGHT: 4'7"
WEIGHT: 71 lbs.
HAIR: Dark Brown, reddish Overdone
EYES: Brown
TATTOOS: None
U.S. PASSPORT NO. C-1918116
Issued: 7/19/72 in New York, N.Y.
(Traveling on mother's passport)

BACKGROUND: Mother and son left New York, N.Y. on July 23, 1972, by plane for London, England. Seen in London on July 27, 1972. Last seen in Rome, Italy on August 16, 1972, at the American Express Office where mother received \$750.00.

REWARD: \$500.00 is offered for information leading to their whereabouts. If located, please call collect to:

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Brandt Ally Retires

MANHEIM, Germany, Sept. 15 (AP)—Prof. Carlo Schmid, vice-president of the West German Bundestag and one of the most prominent personalities in Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party, announced last night that he is retiring.

Mr. Schmid, 75, who took an active part in drawing up West Germany's postwar constitution, told voters in his Mannheim constituency that he will not seek re-election to the next Bundestag.

2 Soviet Hijackers Get Terms at Labor

MOSCOW, Sept. 15 (Reuters).—Two Soviet students who hijacked a five-seat plane to Turkey nearly two years ago have been given labor camp terms totaling 23 years, according to a newspaper in the Crimean resort of Yalta.

It said Vitaly Pozdnyev, 26, was given 13 years, and his cousin Nikolai Gilyov 10. Illegal flight abroad is regarded as treason in the Soviet Union and carries a possible death sentence.

The two youths returned home after spending a year in a Turkish refugee camp with no prospect of emigrating further.

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Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Saturday-Sunday, September 16-17, 1972 *

The Mexican Laundry And the Presidency

The Watergate-Republican campaign financing affair has graduated. It can no longer be viewed as a caper or a funny cops-and-robbers game. The staff report of the House Banking and Currency Committee suggests that some of the deepest suspicions about this whole matter are quite real and that the bundle of issues involved go to the very heart of the American political process. We have repeatedly called for the administration, Maurice Stans and the Committee for the Re-Election of the President to spread the facts not just about the Watergate affair but also about the details of the \$10-million secret campaign fund before the public. They have not chosen to do so and the facts have been seeping out in a manner that indicates that all the parties involved have something very large to hide.

Consider some of the facts that we know. The Nixon campaign committee collected \$10 million in a hurry and refused to tell anyone where it came from. Two months later, four men were apprehended in the wee hours of the morning in the Watergate offices of the Democratic National Committee. Later, it was established that \$114,000 of Republican campaign funds—some of it "laundered" through Mexico—had been deposited in the account of one of the men caught in the headquarters. Then we learned that \$25,000 of that money came from Dwayne Andreas, a man who later received speedy approval of a federal bank charter in which he was interested—even though the shopping center in which the bank was to be built would not be completed until 1974 or 1975.

But, through it all, the administration and the Nixon campaign officials have urged us to believe that a) nobody at the top of the campaign or the administration had anything to do with the Watergate affair and b) we should trust the investigations being conducted by the FBI for Mr. Kleindienst's Department of Justice and by members of the administration and the Nixon committee staff. As we have said before, the Republicans have framed the issue correctly. The question is: How much can we trust our national leaders and their top political operatives to deal with these scandals?

Apparently, according to the Banking and Currency staff committee report, not very much. Mr. Stans, a former budget director

and cabinet officer—upon whom we have repeatedly called for the facts—can't get his story straight. First he said he had no knowledge of the Mexican transfer of about \$100,000 and then, after a high official in his finance operation said he made the transfer with Mr. Stans's authority, Mr. Stans finally recalled that indeed he had heard something about the transfer. So, now we're getting somewhere. Somebody at the top at least knew something about the fast shuffle of funds through Mexico that was to finance the Watergate affair.

Then comes news of the suitcase jammed full of cash and securities worth \$700,000 carried to Washington on a corporate jet and delivered to the Nixon campaign committee. That, somehow, isn't quite the way Americans expect their presidential campaigns to be financed. It may be somewhat close to how we expect big-time hoods to operate, but it is certainly not what we expect from the men who ask us to let them govern our country or from the men who are close to them.

So, that brings us back to the twin questions of trust and the public's right to the facts about where the money came from and what was promised for it. Since the Committee for the Re-Election of the President seems disinclined to give us those facts, there are only two other possible avenues for the information to get to the public. The first is Lawrence O'Brien's lawsuit against the Nixon campaign committee and the second is the hearing which Congressman Wright Patman has proposed for the House Banking and Currency Committee. Both events should proceed at full speed. If Judge Richey throws out Mr. O'Brien's suit on a technicality, the suspicion that it was a politically motivated act will never be quelled; and if, on what its staff has developed, the Banking and Currency Committee refuses to go after the full facts, suspicions that much darker deeds are being bidden will abound.

This matter has now passed beyond narrow partisanship and goes to the heart of the people's governance of themselves, for these questions have to do with how much we are to be allowed to know in order to make decisions about who is to lead us and also about whether the country can be bought and sold while the people stand by helplessly and watch.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Grain Game

America's amber waves of grain seem to be on their way to feeding the (Communist) world, a far better use for them than rotting away in heavily subsidized silos. The sale of almost 20 million bushels of wheat to China, plus the much larger \$750 million grain transaction with the Soviet Union announced in July, represent important breakthroughs in East-West trade.

Furthermore, presidential aid Henry A. Kissinger was said to have made "significant progress" toward reaching broader trade agreements during his current visit to Moscow, with records in the works that could amount to trade exchanges worth a billion dollars or more.

All this is to the good. Unfortunately, a seedier side of at least the Soviet grain sale may be coming into view, as the administration seems once again to be operating on an assumption that, if the outcome is spectacular enough, the electorate will just not concern itself about possible special favors to special interests.

There seem to have been extraordinary windfall profits from the deal, going not to farmers but to a few dealers who managed to place grain futures orders before the scope of the Soviet purchase became known. In addition, two former officials of the Department of Agriculture, the men who had been directly responsible for grain negotiations with Moscow, left the government a month before the transaction was concluded and promptly took up executive positions with exporters who now stand to profit.

There is as yet no proof of the ominous charges of Sen. McGovern and others that the two officials possessed and carried specific inside information to their new employers. There is conflicting evidence on the question whether the stunning size of the Soviet purchase could have been known in Washington at the time they left their public posts. But Agriculture Secretary Butz has admitted that even last May the officials involved "felt that there would be a Russian sale down the road."

It is only proper that Congress follow two proposed lines of investigation. Congressman

Purcell, Democrat of Texas, has opened hearings into the financial issues of the deal as it affects the farmers—specifically the matter of a special export subsidy granted for one week of heavy trading late last month at a cost to the taxpayer estimated at \$100 million.

At the same time, Rep. Rosenthal, Democrat of New York, is raising important questions about the practice of public servants moving directly into private firms that stand to benefit from knowledge acquired in their official positions. Federal statutes are specific in regulating this, including imposing a one-year waiting period for private activities involving matters over which the former government employee "was directly and substantially interested (or which were) under his official responsibility." This statute has seldom been adequately enforced particularly in cases of former Pentagon employees moving into defense-related industries.

In this, as in previous instances, the administration is showing serious disregard for the need for public disclosure of relevant facts. Secretary Butz seems to believe that a simple denial of impurity, coupled with denunciations of the Democratic presidential candidate for even suggesting such a thing, is a sufficient assurance to the public. It is not.

Nor is it good enough to say that the Justice Department is investigating to see if there were any conflict-of-interest offenses—just as it is not good enough to let the Justice Department be the "impartial" investigator of alleged financial irregularities of the Committee to Re-Elect the President, or of the clumsy break-in and eavesdropping at the Watergate offices of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Butz says it's "the name of the game" when some giant trading companies happened to make money out of the Soviet grain deal. It is reasonable now for congressmen and voters to ask exactly what are the rules of the game which the administration is playing with special interests and the public good.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

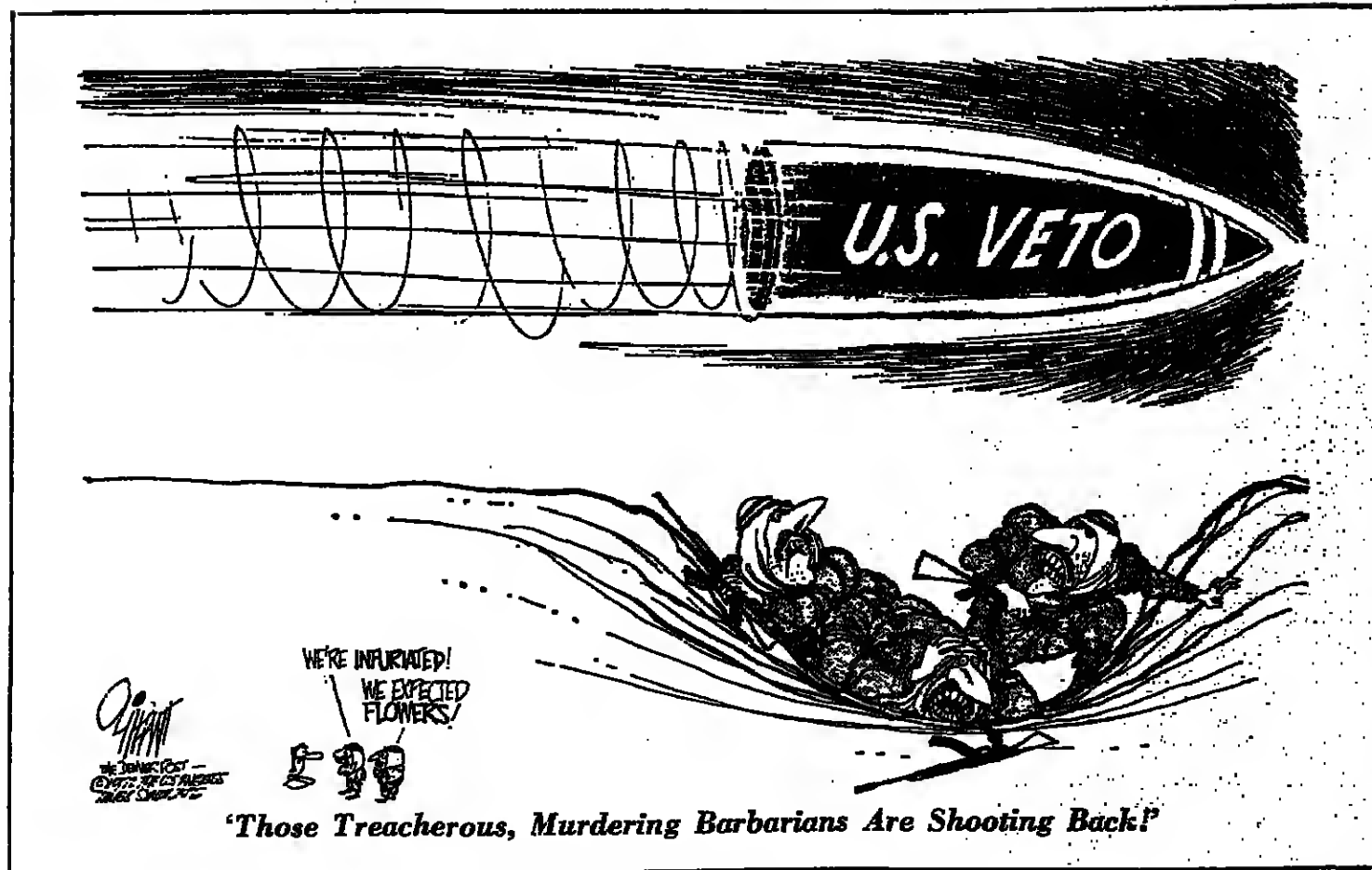
September 16, 1897

LONDON—Of the two expeditions directed by the British government against the moustache tribes in India, the one under General Younghusband, which had as its objective the relief of posts in the Samana range and the punishment of the revolting Orakzais, has been entirely successful. General Younghusband has captured the besiegers of several forts and secured an important outpost, which was strongly held by the enemy.

Fifty Years Ago

September 16, 1922

PHILADELPHIA—"Big Bill" Tilden and "Little Bill" Johnston, the American Davis Cup heroes, will meet tomorrow in a match for the American national tennis championship. The two splendid players who represent the best there is in America entered the right to contest in the final round for the title, which Tilden now holds, and has held for three years past, by their victories today. Johnston won in three sets, and Tilden in four.



'Those Treacherous, Murdering Barbarians Are Shooting Back!'

Palestinian View of Munich Slayings: A Success

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT—Viewed in its own horrible terms, the guerrilla assault on Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics is being described by many Palestinians and other Arabs here as a success. While much of the rest of the world may see the attack only as a cause for shame for the Palestinian movement, even non-militant Palestinians see it as erasing the humiliation inflicted on the guerrilla organization in recent months.

"These boys said they would die for it and they proved it," said one man who contended that the willingness of five of the eight guerrillas to be killed by West German police rather than give up the Israeli hostages had helped restore the guerrillas' badly damaged credibility.

"Before it was nothing but blab-blah from the commandos," he continued. "My 20-year-old son would ask me about them and I would say they are not serious, to forget them. Now I have to say they are serious."

World Attention

Beyond again attracting world attention to the Palestinian cause, the Munich attack has also complicated what appears to be serious peace efforts and brought Arab countries back into direct military confrontation with Israel.

In view of Israel's firm policy of refusing to give in to demands such as those made by the guerrillas in Munich for the release of Arab prisoners, these would appear to have been major aims of the operation, expert observers of Middle Eastern affairs say.

The psychological impact of the Munich terrorism is significantly different here than was that of the May 30 killing of 26 persons at Lydda International Airport in Tel Aviv by three Japanese gunmen working with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

"The Israelis sneered and said we were not strong enough ourselves to do something like this," said one Palestinian, normally categorized by acquaintances as a moderate. "Now they know us better."

What he did not say was that many Palestinians had also felt humiliated by having the Japanese carry out the attack and that moderates had been condemned. This time, such condemnations have been noticeably withheld, even in private conversations.

"The image of the commandos has been changed in ten days," said a Lebanese journalist. "Now everybody is Black September—no body is."

Black September, the organization that has claimed responsibility for the Munich attack, is a small and completely secret group that has broken with the habit of other Palestinian organizations of seeking publicity and discussion.

ing their ideologies and aims in public. A key question is the extent to which the Munich attack has changed the Israeli perception of the commandos' resolve and abilities.

West German officials have said that they were advised by Israeli officials to lead on the commandos in Munich in hopes that their resolve would eventually weaken and the hostages could be rescued.

This was the pattern of events in the first major confrontation between Black September and the Israelis. On May 9, four Black September operatives held 98 passengers and crew aboard a Sabena jetliner for 21 hours at Lydda airport, demanding the release of Arab prisoners.

Tricking the guerrillas, Israeli troops disguised as mechanics stormed the airliner and killed two of the Palestinians. The other two, both women, were sentenced to life imprisonment last month.

Palestinians in Beirut said the aftermath of the "Sabena affair" was the most humiliating moment for them since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan was quoted as having derided the guerrillas as eternal children, underdeveloped and incapable of carrying through their plans. Prime Minister Golda Meir's joyful remarks to the captain of the plane, Reginald

Levy, were also widely publicized.

Black September issued a statement after the Sabena effort warning that there would be no mistakes in their next operation and the guerrillas would not again allow "humanitarian considerations" to be a factor in their actions.

Even outspoken Arab critics of the commandos have not condemned them for Munich. Pierre Gemayal, leader of Lebanon's ultra-conservative Phalangist party, said shortly after the attack that it stemmed from the despair of "people who have unjustly been stripped of their citizenship, land . . . and homes."

Lebanese Prime Minister Sa'ab Salam, usually an accurate barometer of the political feeling in his small, pro-Western country, complained that while cables of sympathy poured into Israel over Munich, "the world did not bat an eyelash" when Israeli reprisal air raids "slew women and children like sheep."

Well-known Palestinian groups seem to some extent to be emulating Black September's clandestineness.

Palestinian spokesmen normally available for comment here have been unreachable since the Munich attack and according to a report circulating here, the Palestinian Liberation Organization spokesman in London has been ousted for having made

remarks to newsmen that were implicitly critical of the Munich operation.

Usually well-informed Arab sources say that they still do not know anything about the eight guerrillas captured or killed in Munich. They assume that the names that have been made public are false ones.

Death Threat

A Beirut weekly newspaper published this week a "dialogue" with people who were described as supporters of Black September. The publisher of the paper was visited this week by unidentified guerrillas who discussed the account and said that any Black September member who gives interviews would be killed immediately, according to local sources.

The guerrillas' "voice of the Palestine Revolution" radio station broadcast this week what it said was a testament written by the eight guerrillas before the Munich attack. Saying that the raid was designed to show the world "the ugly role" played by Zionist occupation "of our country," the testament continued:

"Only by death, and death alone, and by blood and blood alone can the homeland be liberated. The world respects only the strong and we cannot be strong by words and information campaigns."

A Strayed Candidate

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—The measure of George McGovern's failure so far as a candidate for President is a poll just taken by Louis Harris. It shows what should be an enormous reservoir of sympathy for the McGovern position on Vietnam: By a majority of 76 percent to 21, Americans want to bring home "all U.S. military, naval and air forces from Vietnam." But the poll finds:

● By a margin of 46 percent to 44, people believe that President Nixon has kept his 1968 promise to "end U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war." The favorable percentage has risen from 49 to 46 between April and September, as American bombardment of Indochina has intensified.

● Asked whether they agreed more with McGovern or with Nixon in his "approach to bringing home U.S. troops, naval and air forces," those polled chose Nixon by 51 to 33.

There could hardly be a more devastating comment on McGovern's progress in informing the voters, much less arousing them. The Vietnam war is his

issue if anything is. The American public has favored a total withdrawal for years—his position—and that sentiment is at the peak. Yet McGovern evidently has not been able either to identify himself with it effectively or to make the reality of what Nixon is doing in Indochina register.

No Easy Job

One has to recognize that McGovern does not have an easy job this election, even on the Vietnam issue. For one thing, he is up against the foremost spotlighting of our time. Those who disagree with Nixon have to say that he has been highly successful in persuading the country that his policy of perpetual war is actually a way out.

It is a country so weary of the subject, moreover, that it is drained of emotional response. A few hundred thousand more Asians killed at a distance, or wounded, or made refugees: What has it to do with us?

But that is precisely the challenge that any Democratic candidate would have faced in 1972—to dispel the fog of deception and make Americans see again. Can anyone doubt that Robert Kennedy, had he lived, would have made his passion felt across America on the Vietnam issue?

That is a demanding comparison, but not unfair; McGovern has rightly considered himself to be carrying on Robert Kennedy's ideas.

Lack of Charisma

There is passion in McGovern; some of us saw it during the primary campaign. He is famously lacking in the emotional aura, the political presence for which the contemporary word is charisma. But there is something persuasive in his rectitude, his simplicity, his doggedness. Republicans in the highly Republican state of South Dakota learned that over the years, and so did his Democratic competitors for the presidential nomination.

But the qualities that brought McGovern to this point have somehow faded during the campaign. At least from a distance there is no sense of purpose or drama in what he is doing: it is a scattered and defensive campaign. The President has enormous advantages in money and in an incumbent's ability to make the news and the Englewood disaster started McGovern even farther behind. But even with allowances for those handicaps he has failed.

What is it that has gone wrong?

Lots of experts have had their say, but the explanation is probably quite simple. In all the efforts to please various sources of advice and interest, we have lost sight of George McGovern. It is ironic when conservative columnists, who used to denounce McGovern as too far from the political center, quote voters as saying he was all right when he spoke his mind but now has become wishy-washy. But it may also be true.

Fails to Persuade

The situation is even more serious for McGovern than a failure to persuade the uncommitted. There is evidence that he is turning off his own supporters. People who feel strongly about the war and about the Vietnam issue are being turned off by the administration's handling of the war. McGovern's own supporters are being turned off by the administration's handling of the war.

If McGovern wants to prevent that landslide, he must, at a minimum, renew the sense of hope and purpose in his natural constituency. That means dramatizing the contrast with the evasion, the glumness, the deceit of the other side. It means emphasizing again the quality that he has to offer and that he asks his country to restore in itself: integrity.

In the British House of Commons after Munich, Arthur Greenwood rose from the Labor bench to talk of the felt shame and anguish. There were shouts in the house—"Speak for the working classes." But Leopold Amery said across the floor the line that is remembered: "Speak for England." Sen. McGovern, speak for America.

Gary Hart McGovern Optimist

By James R.

WASHINGTON—No man in over 100 years won a national election by a larger margin as McGovern now holds over George in the polls, yet Gary McGovern's 33-year-old campaign director, still man can win.

He concedes that the had now—34 points behind—lost 20 percent of those Lyndon Johnson's margin in 1964 was 61.3 Franklin Roosevelt's victory over Alf Landon in 1936 was 57.5, and Warren percentage over James in 1920 was 60.3 to 39.7.

These one-sided polls constant predictions in a landslide Nixon victory in themselves hurting Hart says, particularly paign contributors and voters who merely want the winning side.

Something New

"But we may see a wholly new this time," McGovern losing the vote and actually winning electoral vote and the

The young campaign, not very specific about hopes to bring about this but at least he knows McGovern has to do, and young McGovern organ to concentrate their effort

It takes 270 electoral votes, and McGovern has all the states Hubert carried in 1968 and all ones he lost. This new Hampshire states, Co. Hawaii, Alaska, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia plus the of Columbia. These 39 states 191 electoral votes and would give McGovern the new allocation of votes in 1972. But in he would have to add 45 electoral votes, and Jersey, 17, Ohio, 23, a 38.

Of course McGovern's ing that he's not going to lose the loss of any Hart, who has to put it limited or nonexistent where they will do good, is obviously con on these states. For es notes that there are 700 McGovern headquar state of Illinois alone.

The top McGovern ac remarkably cool under circumstances. They have long with adversity in ti campaign that the poll internal staff difficult had press don't seem them. Hart seldom in the summer of 1971 came about the readiness in try and the kind of on that will finally ore latent strength of the I and independents by N

What is particularly about the latest Harris that it shows the Presid among labor union vot percent, among Cathol percent, and among vote \$19,000 a year and more percent.

Still Hart's assumption none of these figures the organization he and legions are putting for the big states, and the Republicans talk about by a landslide and the n scater their efforts i states, the more confide that by organizing and training on the areas of Democratic strength the can be achieved.

Weakness

The weakness in this of course, is that the Re don't have to scatter the over all the states, but c ably keep McGovern fr ing even if Hart's the right, by making a spe in Illinois, Ohio, Pen and Texas, which at Nixon country in 1972.

In the last few days, with the aid of Sen. Edw nedy, has been gettin crowds and a more on response. Hart explains get the most out of th resources, they have be major areas where the s of the candidate assure free television time i ulous areas. This does up on a national bas, but it is effective if you airplane and can hit tw large electoral states in day.

His view is that Nix ularity "is a little m their sleep," and that pretty bleak in the will look quite diff end of another month.

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NYN SAVED—Struggling to lift gallon jugs filled with pennies are Brad and Eve Hornick, of Garner, N.C. Their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hornick, died saving pennies when they were married 11 years ago and now, 15 full years later, they have \$900 worth. The boys are getting ready to deposit the money in their savings accounts—if, of course, they can manage to lift those jugs.

Accord 'Neo-Feudal King' of Cocos Is. Pakistan, India Stalled

DELHI, Sept. 15 (AP)—Pakistan and India today failed to reach agreement on the key terms of their two-month-old pact, which called for an exchange of territory captured in December's war.

The exchange, which has not yet begun, was to have been completed by today, under a timetable drawn up on Sept. 29.

Indian Defense Ministry said the withdrawal of troops from captured territory started only after senior Indian and Pakistani military commanders complete demarcation of 30-mile frontier in disputed area—a task that was to have been finished on Sept. 4.

A statement said the two sides were working on the eastern of the Kashmir line and their fourth round of talks without reaching agreement, and scheduled another session next Monday.

Terms of Pact

Under the pact signed by Indian Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in July, both countries agreed to respect the lines of control and to exchange territory captured outside Kashmir.

The exchange is to involve square miles captured by India in the Kutch and desert regions of Pakistan. Pakistan must return 69 square miles of Indian territory, mostly in the Punjab.

Meanwhile, Indian officials said that India and Pakistan would carry out an exchange of their nationals who were captured during the war at the border areas. Radio Pakistan first announced the exchange yesterday, saying Pakistan would send back to India the 273 Indians interned during the war, and India would return nearly 700 Pakistani nationals next Monday and Tuesday.

to Japan

OKYO, Sept. 15 (UPI)—Prime Minister Edward Heath is scheduled to arrive in Japan tomorrow on a four-day visit. The 56-year-old leader of the Conservative party will land at Tokyo's National Airport at 5:15 p.m. (5 GMT).

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Tension Grows Guerrillas Slay Two Israelis In Clash at Lebanese Border

TEL AVIV, Sept. 15 (AP)—Arab guerrillas killed two Israeli soldiers and wounded another in a clash on the slopes of Mount Hermon near the border of Lebanon, the military command reported today.

There was no report of Arab casualties in the skirmish and a spokesman said that troops still were searching the area near Har Dov, next to a Lebanese region known as Fatahland after the Fatah guerrilla movement.

The clash raised tension again on Israel's northern frontier. Earlier reports said that two Israelis were wounded in the encounter last night but none killed. The Arabs reportedly infiltrated from Lebanon.

The frontier fight was the first serious flareup since last Friday, when Israeli Air Force jets raided 10 Arab guerrilla camps and bases deep inside Syria and Lebanon.

Offensive Pledged

The air raids, the biggest anti-guerrilla strike since the 1967 war, were in retaliation for the murder of 11 Israeli sportsmen at the Munich Olympics. Israel has warned of an all-out offensive against Arab terrorists.

Syrian and Israeli gunners exchanged artillery fire this morning in the Hittin section of the occupied Golan Heights.

Later, Israeli troops patrolling the Golan Heights uncovered several anti-vehicle mines. Tracks left by the guerrillas, the Israelis said, led to the Syrian border.

Guerrilla Shift

The Israeli newspaper Maariv reported from London today that the Black September Movement, which planned the Munich killings, had moved its headquarters in Europe from Rome to Paris.

Quoting unnamed sources in London, Maariv claimed that the Black September commandos recently held a training course for new recruits near Lyons.

The report claimed that the terrorists' former headquarters was a nightclub in Rome, which was used as a cover for recruiting

other ambassadors, who had arrived here before those from Germany, Argentina and Guinea, would present credentials tomorrow to Vice-President Hussein Shafel. They were the ambassadors of Iraq, Uruguay and Ghana.

President Anwar Sadat was to be in Libya this weekend with his premier and several top cabinet officers and the foreign minister is on a state visit to Italy.

The fact that presentation of credentials of the three ambassadors was postponed from Sunday led observers to believe that the move may have had little to do with recent disagreements between West Germany and Egypt following the Munich massacre and Bonn's request that Arab states condemn terrorism or face world condemnation themselves.

Sunday was the deadline given by Cairo for a new reply from Bonn.

In Bonn, meanwhile, the three public defenders appointed to represent the Black September survivors of the Munich massacre said today they would ask the court to be relieved of the assignment.

One of the three, Gerhard Sieber, said he had already requested to be freed from his mandate because of health reasons.

"I have been sick and am incapable of defending the Arab," Mr. Sieber said. "I asked the court today to be relieved of the appointment."

The two other attorneys, Rolf Dahms and Werner Goetz, both said they were unhappy with the court appointment because of the "emotional climate" and would also seek relief.

Cairo Postpones Receiving Credentials of Bonn's Envoy

CAIRO, Sept. 15 (AP)—A scheduled presentation of credentials by West Germany's first ambassador to Cairo since 1965 has been postponed indefinitely, the West German Embassy confirmed today.

Ambassador-designate Hans Georg Stelzer, who arrived here Aug. 20 after the two countries resumed formal relations, had been scheduled to present his credentials last Tuesday but this was later delayed until Sunday, and then postponed indefinitely.

The embassy said no political reason was given, and that it appeared to be a matter of protocol.

It added that the scheduled presentation of credentials Sunday by two other ambassadors— from Argentina and Guinea—was also postponed indefinitely.

Friday being the Islamic Sabbath, there was no comment today from the Foreign Ministry on the delay.

It was understood that three

Peking to Join Shanghai in Radio English Lessons

PEKING, Sept. 15 (Reuters)—Peking is soon to emulate China's biggest city, Shanghai, and broadcast English lessons for the masses, it was announced today.

Bookshops in the capital were doing a brisk trade early this morning with a new booklet containing the first lessons. They are to be broadcast four times a day beginning at 8 a.m. starting on Oct. 2.

The first two phrases in the primer are "Long live Chairman Mao" and "Workers of all countries unite." But after this the contents are largely without an ideological message.

The lessons follow the wide success of an experiment in Shanghai, where more than a million people are believed to be studying English with the help of broadcasts.

Shanghai's course began on March 1 and recent visitors there report being addressed all over the city by Chinese trying out hesitant English phrases.

Diplomats here see the whole campaign as an effort to move away from the hard-line attitudes of the Cultural Revolution and to foster contacts, however tenuous, with foreigners.

Fire in Tail Caused E. German Jet Crash

BERLIN, Sept. 15 (AP)—Fire in the tail section, which broke off in flight, caused the crash of an East German airliner a month ago in which all 150 persons aboard were killed, East German investigators reported yesterday.

They said they have been unable to determine the exact cause of the tail fire in the four-engine U-62. The charter flight was carrying 148 East German passengers and eight crew members to the Black Sea vacation resort of Burgas, Bulgaria. The crash was the second worst world commercial aviation disaster, trailing the 182 killed in a crash in Japan in 1971.

A Style Hint For Arab Males

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (AP)—King Hussein's tough security forces went through the streets of Amman today shearing any long-haired male citizens they could get their hands on.

Several dozen youths were subjected forcibly to haircuts in the government's latest drive against "fashions which go against Arab traditions and masculinity." Hundreds of children in government schools also went under the official scissors, officials reported.

There was at least one notable exception in the campaign—King Hussein himself, whose military haircut was developed long sideburns and a more "with it" style in the past 18 months.

Palestinians Vow to Extend Their Fight Against Israel

BEIRUT, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Palestinian guerrilla movement today replied to Israeli Premier Golda Meir's challenge and vowed to escalate its operations inside and outside Israel.

"We shall answer violence with violence," said Farouk Kaddoumi, an el-Fatah leader and a member of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which encompasses all major commando organizations.

Commenting on the Israeli premier's pledge before parliament on Tuesday that Israel would "smite the terrorists wherever it can reach them," Mr. Kaddoumi told Egypt's Middle East News Agency:

"We realize that this statement amounts to a declaration of war against the communique movement, but we shall not lay down arms. We shall escalate our operations inside and outside Israel within the next few days."

Struggle Pledged

Mr. Kaddoumi said that the guerrillas "knew from the moment they took up arms against Israel in 1965 that they could face suicide."

His remarks followed a statement by the organization's executive committee in Damascus yesterday pledging to "continue the struggle against Israel until complete victory, regardless of enemy aggressive threats."

The statement disclaimed responsibility for all actions by the Black September terrorist group that staged the Munich massacre of Israeli Olympic athletes last week and touched off the current wave of tension in the Middle East.

Mr. Kaddoumi said that the Black September group was "a secret organization operating

Bakr Meets With Kremlin Leaders

MOSCOW, Sept. 15 (Reuters).—President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr of Iraq today had his second round of Kremlin talks with the top Soviet leadership.

Tass reported President al-Bakr's meeting with Communist party secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev, President Nikolai V. Podgorny and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, but gave little indication of what was discussed.

518th Cosmos Launched

MOSCOW, Sept. 15 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today launched the 518th satellite in its Cosmos research series, Tass reported.

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NEW YORK—The chief thing everybody wants to know about art and isn't at all afraid to ask—though there rarely are satisfactory answers—is how is it possible for a picture by a living artist to be worth an enormous sum one day (like \$35,000) and next to nothing at a later date?

How could he be world famous, admired by both critics and the public, and at the end be scorned by both?

How could he be the close friend of the enormously rich and the impressively titled, and yet when he died, described in one obituary as "40 years ago perhaps more popular and widely known among people at large than any other painter of the present generation," and then be dismissed in the same death notice as "almost forgotten?"

Albert Bierstadt's "Sioux Village Near Fort Laramie," from the Amon Carter Museum, Fort Worth, Texas, now on view at the Whitney in New York.



Most important, how could all of this have happened to a painter whose last pictures may well have included some of his best?

The artist is Albert Bierstadt, subject of a major retrospective exhibition the Whitney Museum is presenting as its season curtain-raiser. And that itself raises another question. Is the Whitney justified in continuing to present these time and money-consuming projects (like the Eastman Johnson survey last year) exhuming 19th-century artists even their scholarly votaries admit are mostly cornball?

For that last one I have an answer. Yes.

In the first place, it turns out that down there at the bottom of the barrel are some pretty good apples.

Elementary Must

In the second place, the country is so rapidly being depopulated by developers, strip miners, all manner of ecological disasters, that the landscapes of Bierstadt and other 19th-century artists who fell in love with and more or less recorded—with glorification—the great open spaces of the West, may one day be all we have to recall it. The prospect, admittedly and thankfully of Mount Hood, Shasta, Rainier and Whitney, being destroyed, are very slim. But there have been days in Seattle when fog and smoke together deprived me of a glimpse of Rainier. You can hide a mountain without blowing it up—as witness Christo's symbolic

draping of the Rockies in canvas a couple of weeks ago in a piece of impossible but imaginative surrealism.

In the third place, the present-day scene in art has been a pretty sorry one for some time, and possibly a look at our past by some artists may lead them to think some new, long thoughts. For instance, an avant-garde young painter at the museum the other day was marveling at how Bierstadt handled his compositions so the viewer's eyes were led along diagonal paths deep into every part of his composition. Come on! That approach to pictorial construction was an elementary must for centuries until the abstract expressionists began to glorify the flat surface. I remember once hearing social-realist painter Jack Levine explode on this subject: "What's the flat surface to me or I to it that I should weep for it?"

Lastly the Bierstadt show may stir some healthy self-doubts. Who really knows for sure what is great? How dependable, and enduring are taste and fashion?

So here we are with Bierstadt, born in Düsseldorf, Germany, in 1830, brought to New Bedford, Mass., when he was 2, and raised and schooled there until, when he was 23, with the assistance of a family friend, he received a substantial kind of grant gathered in a hat passed to family and friends, he was sent back to Düsseldorf for three years of study there, mostly because it was a famous art center and because his mother's cousin taught there. One of his best friends in Düsseldorf, incidentally, was that other

artist whose name is inseparably and eternally associated with Americans, Emanuel Leutze, the German who painted "Washington Crossing the Delaware."

Bierstadt was a good, diligent and industrious student, and wrote another American artist working there. Worthington Whittredge, "His pockets soon had money in them." It became a chronic condition. He traveled through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, painting the places Americans making the grand tour loved (Paestum, Capri, Ravenna, among others), sending the pictures back to America for sale, but, more important, learning to paint.

There is a picture in the show called "A Quiet Valley," done in 1855, which has the sweet clarity of a Corot. In his 1858 "Arch of Octavia, Roman Fish Market," there is one short passage, some 2 by 5 inches, that had me coming back to it again and again. In a busy genre composition, full of washerwomen, fish sellers and the like, there is, near the top, this one rectangular section which deals with nothing more than wash on a line. Look at it, if you see the exhibition. It is as beautiful, as sensitive, as pure an abstraction of geometrical passages of pale color as can be imagined. It is a clue to what really turned on this artist painting the genre canvases the world wanted and would pay for.

Return

Then Bierstadt returned to America, and in 1859 went out West. Wyoming (then Nebraska Territory), a trip on a wagon train to St. Joseph, Mo., the route

of the Platte River, Fort Laramie, the Wind River country, and the Donner Pass—these were among the areas he painted, often adding Indians, buffalo, bear and antelope to the decor, and almost always against a background of great snow-wrapped mountain peaks that sometimes look as if they had been squeezed from a cream- whip can. But they seed me, every time, because I so love the West. The cream turns to rosy gold. The valleys below glitter with sunlight. It is all of it totally predictable, utterly theatrical, and guaranteed to bury all thoughts of art in dreams of a lovely land where the air is clean, the mountain springs icy, and the fishing great.

But every once in a while in the exhibition you are drawn up short by something indicating (e.g. the tiny "abstract" passage in "Arch of Octavia") that this was not the real Bierstadt at all. There is a small sketch (8 by 10 inches) as freely brushed as anything by the impressionists. That's an 1877 view of "Nassau Harbor" which seems a cross between Monet and Boudin. There is a large work called "The Wave" in which the wall of water is quite like a piece of Art Nouveau glass, but still marvelously luminous. There is a small late work, called "The Conflagration," which suggests that either Bierstadt had to know Turner and had the sense to understand his greatness, or touched briefly something of the same quality.

When did the tide turn for Bierstadt? Maybe the critics did it. The man for the New York Daily Tribune, for instance, who wrote in 1867, "Mr. Bierstadt seems

to be under the delusion that the higher the picture is the finer it is . . . He has spread himself over a larger canvas than ever before. The result is a work almost entirely destitute of grandeur." The following year a New York Times writer said, "The painting is executed in Bierstadt's usual manner . . . a style that can be learned as an apprentice learns a trade and which no disciple of that school ever seems to be able to unlearn or forget. All the beauty of his picture is on the surface, and is visible at first sight."

His days came to an end of being presented at the Court of Napoleon III, of being played for by Liszt, of being given a great banquet in London by Longfellow, of being praised by Théophile Gautier in Paris. In 1889 the American selection committee wouldn't even admit Bierstadt's huge canvas, "The Last of the Buffalo," included in the present Whitney show, to the American section of the Paris Exposition.

The worst picture at the Whitney—and it is really terrible—is his 1883 "Landing of Columbus." But the exquisite Turner-esque "The Conflagration" came after that.

There are no answers, then, to the questions everybody wants to ask. Bierstadt was good, he was bad, he was greedy, he was sensitive. He was an artist who could put on canvas what a hundred years ago was The American Dream—and for many of us is again. Only now we know it is a dream, and impossible. His price and fame changed with our dreams.

LONDON THEATER

Social Truths, a Century Ago

By John Walker

LONDON, Sept. 15 (REX)—One hundred and five years separate the two plays of the week. T. W. Robertson's "Castle" at the Greenwich Theatre and the Pip Simmons Theatre Group's "George Jackson Black and White Minstrel Show" at the Oval House Theatre Club. The differences between them evidence the amazing changes that have taken place in popular theater, since both have a similar aim: to record social truth, to reproduce the reality of the world in which we live.

"Castle" was a seminal play, even though it now seems no more than a mixture of Victorian melodrama and sentimental comedy. Robertson has achieved an immortality as being the model for Tom Wrench, the struggling young dramatist of Pinero's "Trelawny of the Wells." He died young, at the age of 42 in 1871, four years after writing "Castle," and just as he was realizing his abilities.

His plays, with their everyday domestic setting—the cup-and-saucer school, as they were called—were as revolutionary in their time as kitchen sink drama in ours and, indeed, led theater into what Terence Rattigan called "the threshold of middle-class vernacular." Robertson strove for social accuracy not only in his plays but in his sets and props, having solid-seeming doors that actually opened, instead of painted backgrounds.

In "Castle," the characters, although given to many asides to the audience, are forever reminding each other that they are not people in a play but are involved in "real life." Today, they seem straight out of the stock of Victorian melodrama, where Robertson learned his craft as child-actor and writer. The situation is the novelistic one (borrowed by Pinero for "Trelawny") of the Hon. George (Geoffrey Beavers), son of a marquis, marrying Esther (Barbara Ewing), who comes from a poor home ruled over by a drunken father.

Subject Raised

Robertson does little more than raise the subject of class differences that gave him the title for his play. Both his working and his upper-class characters come to recognize merit in each other, and each is shown as happy with his lot. The play is full of social criticism, despite its emphasis on poverty.

The dialogue now sounds like parody. Says the Hon. George of his working class wife: "No gentleman can be ashamed of



Nichol, Edmet, George in "The Jackson and W Minstr

the women he loves." She is given to such remarks as: "Are you sure you're proud of your humble little wife?" In one classic exchange, George's titled mother says to his wife: "You forget I am a lady." She, clutching her newly-born child, answers: "You forget I am a mother."

Faced with such lines, Robert Cushman, the director, seems at a loss. Some of the cast try for easy laughs while others play it straight. Tim Preece, as the monomaniacal Captain Hawtree, best manages to strike the right balance. But Alfie Bass, as Esther's scrounging alcoholic father, is too keen to be a likable rogue.

The last act, with Esther as a sorrowing widow and George unexpectedly returning from the dead, and with a contrasting romance between her sister Polly (a vivacious performance from Ann Penfold) and a simple plumber Sam (Peter Gordon) works up to a climax that could still have a sentimentally-inclined audience sniffling into their handkerchiefs. But in no way does it resemble real life, and, with its condescension to its working-class characters, the play makes no real attempt to come to grips with the social realities of its time. Robertson's social criticism merely reinforces the status quo, particularly in his passing references to the troubles in India with "those Asiatic ruffians."

Experimental

It is white racism that troubles Pip Simmons. I cannot imagine anyone reviving his group's "George Jackson Black and White Minstrel Show" in 1972, although that is no criticism. The show is essentially of its time and place—that place being some distance from the action on which it comments. His approach to present day realities is a whole consciousness away from Robertson's, using the fragmented, surreal and eclectic techniques of experimental theater to reach a sort of truth.

There is a boxing match between a white gorilla, aided by Ku Klux Klansmen, and a goliath figure, representing George Jackson, done in the manner of a silent film with tinkling piano accompaniment; a naked lady, fire-eater; a black gorilla-angel with gold wings swinging precariously over the audience, showering it with bits of banana; George Jackson rising out of a coffin to deliver a hoarse-voiced song; a flaming cross, and numerous bangs, flashes, and crashes.

Mr. Simmons's art aspires to the condition of rock music. It is loud, brash, swaggering, heavy with inchoate protest, corruscating with overwhelming energy. At its best, it is a liberating experience. The show is never afraid to

offend. It deals with reetypes of the black context of the Deep South. The show's a whip-cracking, drawing Southerner who familiar calumnies of ferocity in the full that the audience with him.

First Ha

The first half comes the minstrel show pa black as sycophant and stupid. The se the current stereot black as ruthless re George Jackson is se of the white liberal to their misunderstan

Words sometimes i Simmons group, the is in their strong i their ability to st: cours de théâtre, to and movement into f But the show, despite does dramatic impac ineffectual political i

It is easy to sta about the Deep Sou ion in the Deep Sou don. The main rite neet the racism of t the other comes with tion, in which the "strels" are sold and to members of the s ing the interval. Th remain in character quous and threaten experience is no m joke and is treated the audience.

It is too easy for audience to ignore intent—an attack t and concentrate o tually, which is, in itself, hand experience for group. At a time w racism has come o surface, an Emoch F and white minstrel have been mora to th

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Oslyny	7.52	Lord Abbeys	
Essex	31.59 14.85	Attila	7.18
Evros	12.72 13.90	A Bus	3.44
Idol	1.74 1.61	Red Ph	11.00

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Group:	M	Dmah1	10.72
NTC	10.80	11.84	Muf Shrs 16.34
With	8.04	8.81	Mul Trsl 7.88

70 LOW PRICED STOCKS		25 STOCKS		50 STOCKS	
Canada	25.55 21.57	Univ	5.48 6.81	N&A Mul	7.85 8.18
Danish	2.01 4.35	Uchi's	2.81 2.27	Nol Ind	7.85 8.18
Italy	5.04 11.72	US Gov	10.15 11.72	Net Secur	10.27 11.31
VN Ynr	18.02 13.82	F&D Fed	11.59 11.31	Balanc	10.27 11.31
Burnth Fd	13.24 11.31	Fund Inc	Grp	Bond	5.22 5.72
Buc Mgt	6.71 7.35	Ind	11.18 11.18	Divid	4.33 5.72
Can	11.72 11.72	Unsu	11.18 11.18	Gr	11.18 11.18
Can	6.75 6.53	Ind	6.81 9.53	Prf	12.87 12.87
		Ind Trd	15.02 16.42	Grv	12.87 12.87

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Introducing Wankel Car

Wankel will launch a car powered by the Wankel engine at the end of 1972. The car will be a two-seater, with a top speed of 150 m.p.h. and a range of 1,000 miles. It will be produced by Wankel, a joint subsidiary of Citroën and NSU Auto Union. Citroën was set up to manufacture Wankel engines, and limited production is expected to begin early in 1973 at its new factory in the Saar.

Scop Firm for Sale

Scop, a leading Italian private chemical firm, is for sale. Andrea Mario Scaglio, who owns 50 percent of the company, has decided to sell his interest. The company will not be sold to a group. Mirafiori supplies 45 percent of the market for soap and cleaning agents.

Firm Gets Amsterdam Listing

Alfa Romeo, a subsidiary of the Italian state-owned firm, is in common shares of the British Allied group will start on the Amsterdam Exchange on Sept. 26. The decision to list the shares in Amsterdam was taken two years ago. Alfa Romeo is the group's main subsidiary. It is a wholly-owned Dutch subsidiary. Alfa Romeo will become convertible in common stock at January.

'Money Shop' Chain in U.K.

National Bank of Boston, one of America's largest financial institutions, is entering the U.K. consumer lending market. Under the name of the bank's London branch, it has formed a company, Boston Trust & Savings Ltd., to open a chain of "money shops" in high streets throughout the country over the next few years.

Its first consumer lending operation is being launched today through a money-by-post advertising campaign. Boston Trust & Savings Ltd. will offer personal credit services to the public in the form of unsecured personal loans, home-owners' loans and unsecured revolving credit accounts. It will also provide a full range of retail banking services, including savings and current accounts. The shops will open during normal shop hours including Saturdays. The pioneer of money shops in Britain was First National City Bank of New York.

Paribas First-Half Earnings Rise

Cie. Financière de Paris et des Pays-Bas pre-tax earnings in the first half rose to a provisional 525 million francs from 358 million in the same 1971 period. The holding company for Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas earned higher net profit of 81.6 million francs last year, with consolidated earnings rising to 159.3 million francs from 130.4 million in 1970. Company president Jacques de Fouchier says he expects consolidated earnings to rise sharply this year over the 1971 level.

French Firm Reports Loss

St. Sidor-Moselane, a steel company, reported a provisional loss of 284 million francs for the fiscal year ended April 30, compared with net profit of 20 million francs a year earlier. The loss reflects a provision of 247.9 million francs for "depreciation of stocks" in the company's portfolio. Sidor-Moselane's portfolio includes 50 percent of the 780-million-franc capital of St. Wendel-Sidore, which is in the process of building the 7-million-ton steel complex at Fos, near Marseilles. Wendel-Sidore reported no profit or loss for 1971 after drawing 200 million francs from its reserves, compared with earnings of 50 million francs in 1970.

U.S. Deficit Said Reduced By Reflow

Banker Says Return Brings Currency Calm

By Jack Abnath

PARIS, Sept. 15 (AP-DJ)—The steady flow of short-term capital to the United States since mid-July has brought the U.S. current-account balance to near-equilibrium and is the main reason for the calmness of foreign-exchange markets, Bundesbank vice-president Oskar Emminger said today.

Dollars began to flow back to the United States soon after the last monetary upheaval caused by the floating of sterling died down, he told reporters after a meeting of monetary experts of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

This meant, he went on, that in the two-month period to mid-September "the still underlying U.S. deficit" had been compensated for by short-term capital.

Mr. Emminger said the two-day meeting of the OECD's Working Party Three discussed the possibility of revising the existing report on the balance-of-payments adjustment process in the light of monetary and trade developments of the past two years. The report was issued in 1966.

Avoiding Conflict

"The aim is to find a method whereby we can assess and estimate long-term balance-of-payments objectives (of member nations) and to ensure that they aren't in conflict with one another," he said.

Mr. Emminger stressed that agreement on "compatible aims" would be of major importance for the reform of the international monetary and trade systems.

"Whether we will revise the 1966 report is a completely open question," he said.

One of the controversial chapters in the 1966 report says that countries in surplus because of a strong competitive position "can't be called on to deliberately adjust their price levels upwards," though "they can't isolate themselves completely from inflationary tendencies abroad . . . and there will be occasions when revaluation may be a preferable alternative."

Deficit Countries

The same chapter in the 1966 report says that countries in deficit, because of a weak competitive position, should endeavor to keep the rise in incomes at and if possible below the rate of productivity increase.

"But countries can't be called on to sustain prolonged periods of stagnant demand, and the adjustment of the exchange rate seems appropriate," it adds.

The underlying question, which has not yet been answered satisfactorily for all major powers, is whether deficit or surplus nations, or both, should contribute to bring about world balance-of-payments equilibrium, and to what extent.

"We want to work out new rules and guidelines acceptable by all countries . . . and these countries who fall to share will have to justify their attitude," Mr. Emminger said.

Today's session of Working Party Three also dealt with a general review of the balance-of-payments situations of major member countries, especially Japan.

Some members asked the Japanese delegation for "extra efforts" to stimulate the domestic economy and to liberalize imports, especially of a number of quota agricultural products, conference sources said.

The Japanese said they considered their plan to reduce the current-account surplus to 1 percent of the country's gross national product in three or four years time to be right, the sources said.

Burns Rebuffs IMF Rate Proposal

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (WP).—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns today flatly rejected a suggestion by the International Monetary Fund that the United States allow its short-term interest rates to rise.

In testimony before a Senate House economic subcommittee on international exchange and payments, Mr. Burns said that "the Federal Reserve seeks to have interest rates in this country as low as they reasonably can be."

"We're not going to take measures to increase unemployment or reduce employment if we can possibly help it," he said.

"While we appreciate their concern, we will do what we think is right, and we're not inclined at present to take their advice."

The IMF suggestion was contained in the annual report published earlier this week. Other industrial countries, notably Japan and Germany, were urged at the same time to expand their economies in a way that would lower interest rates, thus reducing the interest rate "gap" between the United States and the rest of the industrial world.

However, in answer to a series of questions from Rep. Henry Reuss, D., Wis., Mr. Burns acknowledged that the Federal Reserve anticipates a lesser rate

of growth of the money supply than has prevailed in the past three months.

"We can succeed in avoiding the high rates of growth without creating a credit crunch," the Fed chairman said. Nevertheless, the implication was that money might be less easily available in the months ahead, which could lead to some firming up of interest rates.

The general thrust of Mr. Burns' testimony was an optimistic appraisal of the prospects for successful negotiations on international monetary reform.

"There is a strong desire on the part of central bankers to move ahead," he said. "I sense that there is a willingness to accommodate various views is widespread."

He seemed less optimistic on the prospects for a turn-around in the U.S. deficits both on trade and in the overall balance of payments accounting. In his prepared testimony, Mr. Burns volunteered that the necessary adjustments on trade "are taking place more slowly than had been hoped or anticipated."

Asked by Rep. William B. Widnall, R., N.J., whether the United States is "turning the corner on our trade deficit," Mr. Burns responded: "As yet, I don't see any indications that I am willing to interpret in this manner."

The Fed chairman said he believes that the monetary role of gold "will continue to diminish in the years ahead while there will be a continuing increase in the importance of SDR's (special drawing rights)."

He said that other issues deserve greater attention than gold, and said he would "do nothing" at this time on proposals to allow U.S. citizens legally to hold or sell gold.

Losses Offset

Mr. Burns gave an accounting of the profit and loss effects of the Federal Reserve's currency swap arrangements since Aug. 15, 1971. He said that the Fed estimates its losses at approximately \$100 million because of the appreciation of other currencies since then. This loss has been offset by the Treasury's profit which has been created by the increase in the price of gold from \$35 to \$38 an ounce.

Mr. Burns conceded in answers to questions that the loss on currencies could have been sharply reduced if the gold "window" had been closed about a week before that step was taken on Aug. 15 a year ago.

In describing the recently instituted Federal Reserve sale of foreign currencies which was begun on July 19, 1972, Mr. Burns referred to them as "sizeable," a contrast to the way they had been described by the Treasury department.

Mr. Burns said the Fed since then has intervened on nine occasions and sold about \$32 million of foreign currencies, but that in fact "the amount offered by the bank for sale was much larger—sufficient to make even reckless speculators stop and think."

In dealing with the broader questions of modernization of the international monetary system, Mr. Burns said that "in principle, I agree there should be greater flexibility for the exchange rate of the dollar. I would hope the dollar rate would not change with any frequency. I hope for stability. But if a basic disequilibrium arises, we ought not to live with it but try to change the (dollar) rate promptly."

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Prices Drop In Lethargic N.Y. Trading

Brokers Say Caution Holds Back Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (NYT).—The stock market failed to generate any enthusiasm today, mainly because of an absence of bullish economic news, and New York Stock Exchange prices finished slightly lower in continued dull trading.

Commenting on the market's indifferent performance, one broker said he thought stock prices would continue to drift mostly lower on small turnover, as in the previous weeks, "until investors are convinced that the economy is really sound."

Investors have for some time been apprehensive over rising interest rates, higher food prices and that the Nixon administration has not been able to halt the inflationary spiral.

Investment interest has been reflected by the light volume on the New York Stock Exchange since Labor Day. Since then the daily trading average has dipped to about 11.6 million shares from 16.3 million shares in August.

The Dow Jones industrial average moved in a narrow but lower range throughout the session today, finishing down 0.23 at 947.25.

Turnover slumped to 11.6 million shares from 12.5 million yesterday. Most analysts say that the market will continue to ease until trading expands.

The weakest issues were gold mining, glamour and stocks responding to specific news developments. The gold issues weakened after a sharp drop in the price of gold bullion in London prompted rumors that the Soviet Union is stepping up bullion sales in the West to pay for grain imports.

Among the depressed gold issues, American South African fell 2 1/2 to 45 3/4, Dome Mines 3 to 68 3/4, Campbell Red Lake 7/8 to 34 5/8 and Homestake 5/8 to 25 7/8.

The two-session upsurge in the glamour issues ended today as stock prices in this category declined. Disney dropped 1/8 to 177 1/2, Motorola 1 1/2 to 114, Polaroid 1 3/8 to 108 7/8, Schering-Plough 1 1/4 to 118 3/4, and Philip Morris 1 1/4 to 101.

Prices eased in quiet trading on the American Stock Exchange. Selected issues, however, edged higher. The Amex index dipped 0.02 to 36.15, while declines topped advances, 466 to 380. Turnover was 2.47 million shares, compared with a 2.81 million yesterday.

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Gold Price Falls in Europe, Soviet Sales Talk Ruled Out

By Jack Abnath

PARIS, Sept. 15 (AP-DJ)—

Gold prices dropped rather sharply on London and European bullion markets today amid rumors that the Soviet Union has started selling the metal in some volume in Western markets to cover foreign exchange costs of grain imports.

But bullion dealers in Zurich and London said such reports were "quite unfounded."

"We have seen nothing in the way of Russian metal here," noted an official of Swiss Bank Corp. in Zurich. "There is no special factor to account for the sudden price drop today—the price has slipped simply because speculators and other holders of the metal are taking their profits," the official said.

Other Swiss banks that trade in gold, agreed the sell-off was "unexplained" today, but stressed the decline largely reflected "speculative profit-taking in a market lacking much in the way of new support."

London dealers set the morning price at \$365.10 an ounce, down 7 1/2 cents from yesterday's close. The price dropped another 60 cents at the afternoon trading to close officially at \$365.50 an ounce.

Trading in London was fairly active, with speculative holders apparently trying to salvage some of their fast disappearing profits. Since August, when the metal was traded up to a peak of around \$371 an ounce, there has been persistent profit-taking, which had gradually pulled the price down.

"The \$371 an ounce market proved to be a 'magic' figure which brought in considerable profit-taking," noted an official of Swiss Bank Corp. in Zurich.

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Trading in London

New York Stock Exchange Trading

High-Low	Stocks and Bonds	1500 First	High	Low	Last	Net Change
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0
100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	0
100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	0
100 1/32	100 1/32	100 1/32	100 1/32	100 1/32	100 1/32	0
100 1/64	100 1/64	100 1/64	100 1/64	100 1/64	100 1/64	0
100 1/128	100 1/128	100 1/128	100 1/128	100 1/128	100 1/128	0
100 1/256	100 1/256	100 1/256	100 1/256	100 1/256	100 1/256	0
100 1/512	100 1/512	100 1/512	100 1/512	100 1/512	100 1/512	0
100 1/1024	100 1/1024	100 1/1024	100 1/1024	100 1/1024	100 1/1024	0
100 1/2048	100 1/2048	100 1/2048	100 1/2048	100 1/2048	100 1/2048	0
100 1/4096	100 1/4096	100 1/4096	100 1/4096	100 1/4096	100 1/4096	0
100 1/8192	100 1/8192	100 1/8192	100 1/8192	100 1/8192	100 1/8192	0
100 1/16384	100 1/16384	100 1/16384	100 1/16384	100 1/16384	100 1/16384	0
100 1/32768	100 1/32768	100 1/32768	100 1/32768	100 1/32768	100 1/32768	0
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OH, NO, YOU DON'T, CHUBBS!

OMIGODSH! IT'S GUNSEL!

HOLD THEM, WIGGERS! HOLD THEM!

THEY'VE FOUND THEM!

POOR WIGGERS!

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SEKITEIS PIALIMA A.P.SIE WOODY	41 WAR CRAIT OF
D-S-C EINA UISNOIT DIAMN	'68+
EISTIE TUIIOR LOVE SAREOYAIN	42 Sout
RUG AINNU MYVIN THIN EGO	43 Eklersgaard
UPTION SLING RAILT E-WES OJED	44 Cry of disgust.
	45 Tuffed

DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
24 Sole	59 Vesper. Prelix	68 Start of a song	81 Cry of contempt	103 " "
28 Ship initials	62 Father of	" about Paris	82 Sufficiency	106 Chest
32 Get away	66 Menelaus	70 Water hole	86 Flanged beam	109 Divergent
41 War eratic of	68 Lively, in	72 Laughter	90 Sister: Abbr.	107 British
	72 " Abbr.		92 Corp	
42 Soul	76 Turn	85 Kirmans	94 Group of mine	110 Galandus
43 Kierkegaard	80 Oshesie male	87 N.Y. city	96 Sister: Prelix	111 Gash
44 Cry of disgust.	84 " "	91 " " " " " " " "	98 Sister: Abbr.	115 Decays
			99 Surely	Abbr.

سكنا من الاجل

Edge Indians in 15th Brewers Win, 4-3, First Sweep Ever

UKELE, Sept. 15 (UPI)—The Milwaukee Brewers won their 15th straight game, 4-3, over the Cleveland Indians last night, completing a first sweep ever in the American League.

The Brewers, who have won 15 of their last 16 games, led by a 4-3 victory over the Indians last night. The Indians, who have won 15 of their last 16 games, led by a 4-3 victory over the Indians last night.

Friday man, Pappas Cubs, 9-3

AGO, Sept. 15 (UPI)—The Chicago Cubs won their 15th straight game, 9-3, over the St. Louis Cardinals last night, completing a first sweep ever in the National League.

League Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
AL East	15	1	.938	0
AL West	14	2	.875	1
AL Central	13	3	.813	2
AL South	12	4	.750	3
AL NL East	11	5	.688	4
AL NL West	10	6	.625	5
AL NL Central	9	7	.563	6
AL NL South	8	8	.500	7

Thursday's Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Boxer Retains Title

TOKYO, Sept. 15 (Reuters)—Rikido Azevedo of Mexico knocked out Japan's Susumu Osabe in the 12th round last night to retain his world junior lightweight title here in a 12-round fight.

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Beman Leads In Early Golf At St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15 (AP)—Deane Beman hit his first hole-in-one yesterday and led the field in the first round of the Greater St. Louis Classic.

Match-Play Golf Led by Stockton And Oosterhuis

MOOR PARK, England, Sept. 15 (AP)—Peter Oosterhuis entered the quarterfinals of the Benson and Hedges match-play golf championships here yesterday, as did Dave Stockton, the only American in the tournament.

Boxer Retains Title

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At 30, Ali Learns

By Dave Anderson
DEER LAKE, Pa., Sept. 15 (UPI)—On a wooded hill about 25 miles north of Reading, an old red roof led up to where two acres of trees had been leveled. In the clearing, Muhammad Ali stood outside a low log cabin, his gym. Not far away was a larger log cabin near a wooden stable with four horses. Behind the gym another log cabin was being built near the yellow and white stone house where he is living.

"I always wanted to have a real training camp in the mountains," he was saying. "Real logs, hard beds, coal stoves."

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IN THE BRISKET—Floyd Patterson works out with a medicine ball for fight with Ali.

"I'm going to make my wife make her own clothes. She don't have to, but I'm going to make her do it. I read about this man Lamar Hunt, the football man, how he's got only two or three suits and drives an old Plymouth, but he's worth millions. He flies second-class on planes, him and his whole family. He says, 'Why spend money on something when you can't get it back?' And he's right."

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NFL Opens Play This Weekend With Some Familiar Names Gone

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (UPI)—The NFL season is under way. The Green Bay Packers and the New York Jets are the only teams to have played in the preseason games. The Packers won 21-14 over the Jets.

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There has been a minor change in the position of the hash marks determining where the ball is put in play. There are four new coaches (Don Sabat, Ron Roston, Abe Giron and Bill Peterson) and two teams are in different stadiums (San Francisco and Kansas City). But basically the sport will have a familiar look, with the defenses dominating the game.

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running back in the history of the game. But the 1972 pre-season schedule was not quite so devastating as last year, when Joe Namath, Sonny Jurgensen and a host of other stars were injured.

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The Outlook, Barring Funny Bounces

By William N. Wallace
NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (UPI)—The outlook for professional football games this weekend:

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